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Wall Street Stabilizes, But Trend Still in Doubt

Despite Dow's Rebound, Investors Are Cautious On Future of Bull Run

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The stock market regained its composure Monday, but there were many options as investors on whether the uptick in U.S. interest rates would eventually pull money out of stocks or just cause a blip in the indexes.

Volatility was the only sure thing. The Dow Jones industrial average moved sideways during the morning but rallied to close up 34.90 points, at 3,906.32. The Dow outperformed the broader market because its blue-chip issues represented a haven in stormy weather. Positive news for Aluminum Company of America and International Business Machines Corp., two components of the Dow, helped draw funds into those issues.

But investors were edgy, with the American European stock markets posted moderate declines, but prices fell steeply on many Asian bourses. Pages 11 and 13.

Stock Exchange index holding slightly lower and the Nasdaq over-the-counter index near steady.

Bond prices also slipped, raising yields on 30-year Treasury bonds to 6.39 percent from 6.35 percent on Friday, with investors reckoning that uncertainty guaranteed a defensive interest rate rise of another quarter percentage point in the next month or so.

There was no panic, but the big question was whether this meant the flood of cash that has flooded the market up almost 1,000 points in 18 months was finally drying up. And if it was, where would the money go next?

Although long expected, the announcement Friday by the Federal Reserve Board that it was raising interest rates for the first time in five years signaled that financial markets had moved into a new world of market psychology, with money tighter and rates rising gradually as the economy strengthened.

That knocked the Dow down 96 points, or 2.4 percent, before the weekend and left market analysts wondering what the change would do to the economy. Some analysts who have been fueling the boom by taking their money out of low-yielding money funds and putting it into stocks, mutual funds, and — a novelty for American investors — foreign stocks.

One "imponderable" is whether this flow abroad will continue. This seems doubtful if the dollar continues rising and the U.S. market continues to drop, shaking investor confidence in global stocks, said Vivian Lewis, editor of Global Investing, a newsletter specializing in international stocks.

"Anybody who gets out of Wall Street believing that the end is near is certainly not going to go into places like Malaysia," she said. "Investors will look for safety. As for Europe, right now there is a palpable movement into the dollar, so strong that you can feel it."

Hugh Johnson, of First Albany Securities, predicted the U.S. market would drift down because average dividend yields on stocks in the Standard & Poor's 500 index are only 2.6 per-

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A Bosnian Muslim digging a grave Monday for one of the victims of the mortar attack.

Allies Want U.S. Action But What, Where, How?

Clinton Administration Is Shadowed By Johnson's Fatal Move in Vietnam

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

BONN — The United States and its NATO allies are approaching another turning point in the history of their failure, and that of the United Nations, to halt the atrocities on Europe's eastern doorstep.

On Monday, in outraged reaction to the deaths of 68 people in Sarajevo over the weekend in a mortar attack that may or may not have been launched by Serbs besieging the city, the 12 countries of the European Union met in Brussels and threatened "all the means necessary, including the use of air power," unless the siege ended.

But they remained divided about how and when to actually carry out the threat, just as they were last May when the United States came to them with a proposal to use air power to try to bring about a negotiated settlement. Now as then, the Europeans will not act unless the United States leads them into action, and now as then, there are many good reasons why it may not.

For nearly two years, the European allies have tried but failed to bring about a negotiated settlement to the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The allies have also consistently rejected the idea that a settlement could be imposed by outside military force.

The Europeans rebuffed the Clinton administration last spring when it proposed lifting the arms embargo on all of former Yugoslavia to give the Bosnian Muslims a chance to arm themselves in self-defense, and bombing the Serbs' artillery positions and supply lines unless they agreed to peace.

Since then, the United States has persuaded the NATO allies to threaten the Serbs with bombing if they did not stop their attacks, but the Europeans have been reluctant to carry out the threat, with the British the most reluctant of all because of the possibility of retaliation against their troops on the ground with the UN in Bosnia.

So the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

agreed last August not to drop any bombs unless the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, asked it to.

Will he? Diplomats and officials in Europe are not clear about this, nor even about whether air strikes would do any good. What they are clear about is that the alliance will do nothing in Bosnia unless the United States leads the way, and that whatever Mr. Clinton decides will determine the future credibility of his administration and of the alliance as well.

Frustration over past failures has created a climate of extreme caution and even distrust. At the European Union foreign ministers meet-

ing in Brussels on Monday, the British were still hesitant, and some officials here suspect that the French were looking for a way to make the United States look responsible if they decided to withdraw their forces from Bosnia.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, whose country has no troops there and no plans to send any, concluded after the NATO summit in Brussels last month that the countries with troops in Bosnia felt that the mission was becoming pointless.

"There is a tendency by some countries," the German foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, said last week, "to wonder whether it makes sense to keep peacekeeping troops there if there is no willingness to make peace, and I admit that I can understand them."

European and American military and political officials in Bonn agree that the only way to impose peace in Bosnia now would be by sending in a large, U.S.-led international force like the one that expelled Iraq from Kuwait three years ago.

"The United States is not ready. NATO is not prepared, to send armies into Yugoslavia to enforce an agreement against the will of the peoples there," Secretary of Defense William J. Perry said at a meeting of European defense

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Christopher Sees Decision On Sarajevo Within Days

Blaming Serbs in Attack, He Says NATO Options Go Beyond UN Scenario

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher reaffirmed that a "whole range of options," including military retaliation for the mortar attack on the market in the Old Town of Sarajevo, were under consideration by the Western alliance.

Mr. Christopher said the possibilities for retaliation go beyond those posed by the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, who asked NATO on Sunday to approve punitive air strikes following the attack. Sixty-eight people were killed and more than 200 wounded by the mortar that hit the market Saturday.

"We will respond to the specific, rather narrow request of Boutros Ghali, which we think is appropriate and will support, but we will not be limited to that," Mr. Christopher said.

President Bill Clinton said in Houston that the United States supported the UN request for retaliatory air strikes.

"I have directed our representatives at NATO to support the secretary-general's request when it is discussed there in the next couple of days," he said.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Monday that the United States would propose options to NATO this week for allied action in Bosnia, possibly including air strikes.

"By Wednesday, we will be telling the world what we believe in this area," he said. "We will have a concrete set of proposals about how to deal with the problem."

"The issue is what strategic options can be taken that can somehow accelerate the peace process and get it to a quick and satisfactory conclusion," he said.

"To the extent any use at all of air strikes furthers that strategic objective, then it is worth consideration. To the extent air strikes slow that down and put it off the track, we ought to reject them categorically."

Mr. Christopher did not explain what other actions might be taken, but he said that apart from the attack Saturday — for which there was only a strong presumption of Bosnian Serb responsibility — the Serbs had carried out a series of assaults on civilians.

While acknowledging that there has been no official finding that Bosnian Serbs fired the mortar into the marketplace, he said Serbs were found responsible for the recent shelling of a food line and other attacks.

The death toll from Saturday's shelling "was not only the worst since this tragic conflict began, it is also a part of a pattern of civilian deaths by Serb artillery that has continued despite NATO's repeated warnings," Mr. Christopher said.

"We expect that the North Atlantic Council will decide on a course of action or an overall strategy" in a few days, he said.

Mr. Christopher's statement came as the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee called for using NATO air strikes against the Serbs besieging Sarajevo, and a senior Republican senator said it was time to end the "indecisiveness of NATO."

The committee chairman, Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, and Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, agreed during a joint appearance on NBC on Monday that it was time to use air power, but they differed on how broad the military response should be.

Mr. Hamilton said air strikes were "in order" See BOSNIA, Page 5

Clinton's '95 Budget Blueprint: A Tight Design

By Gwen Ifill
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton on Monday sent Congress a \$1.5 trillion budget proposal that reflected the government's fiscal constraints, combining a range of spending cuts with modest new initiatives to promote technology, fight crime and expand educational opportunity.

Administration officials said the plan represented a reordering of the national priorities. But there is little sweeping or grand in the administration's budget blueprint.

Financing for major policy goals, such as overhauling health care and welfare, will either be proposed later or presented, for accounting purposes, as separate from the budget.

Instead, Mr. Clinton and his fiscal advisers have produced a budget plan that is permeated by the bitter reality facing a Democratic president who came to office with grand ideas but with little money to pay for them.

White House officials said the new budget, which would reduce appropriations for seven of the 14 cabinet-level departments and reduce the projected deficit to \$176 billion from \$302 billion, would set the nation on the correct path.

Military spending, however, will continue to rise. "If the Congress adopts it, it will keep the deficit coming down, it will keep interest rates down. It will send a clear signal to the Fed and to the rest of the world that we mean business and that the investment climate will continue," Mr. Clinton

said in a speech to a business group in Houston. "These lower interest rates, if they can be maintained, will save over \$20 billion in deficit in next year's budget alone and over \$150 billion in the next five years."

Much of the shape of the proposal was determined by the deficit reduction agreement passed last year, which set targets for taxes and spending for the next few years. In addition, the portion of the budget going to entitlement programs and

Military spending to contract 1 percent after inflation. Page 5.

interest on the national debt has steadily risen for the last decade. That leaves Mr. Clinton little room for maneuver.

As a result, administration officials said, much of the president's proposed budget is designed to lay the groundwork for the battles to come over the health care plan.

Mr. Clinton and his aides emphasized that the decline in the projected deficit represented the first time the deficit has dropped for three consecutive years since Harry Truman was president.

But Leon E. Panetta, the White House budget director, said the deficit could continue to shrink only if the fastest-growing areas of the budget — including health care spending — were brought under control.

"If we want to stay on the deficit-reduction track that we're now embarked on," he said, "we've got to begin to address

these areas, particularly health care, because health care is the largest culprit in the entitlement programs right now in terms of being out of control."

Administration officials were happy to emphasize the pain of cutting the budget, including actions they said would redirect money from operating subsidies for mass transit, heating aid for the poor and public housing constructions to more efficient programs that serve the same needs.

Yet, the budget also contains about \$8 billion in new spending for programs ranging from Head Start and community policing to drug treatment and job training.

The Associated Press reported from Washington: Republicans welcomed the cuts Mr. Clinton proposed, but chastised him for using some of the savings to beef up other programs.

Senator Pete Domenici of New Mexico, ranking Republican on the Senate Budget Committee, said: "They aren't really reducing the deficit because the savings don't get applied to the deficit. The savings make room for other spending."

Because of a robust economy and the deficit-cutting package, the president projects next year's shortfall at \$176.1 billion, the best showing since the \$152.5 billion gap of 1989. That is also \$126 billion less than Mr. Clinton had expected for 1995 a year ago. The government would spend \$1,518 trillion

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Listening In on a Very Deep U.S. Secret

Special Spy Submarines Comb Ocean Floor for Military Data

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The United States has for decades operated a fleet of specially equipped submarines whose secret work is to comb deep waters for military intelligence virtually unobtainable by any other means, experts in naval warfare say.

These spy submarines are the navy's counterpart to reconnaissance satellites. They can not only examine distant objects on the ocean floor but in some cases retrieve or manipulate them.

The naval experts said objects of interest include lost ships, submarines, planes, weapons, rockets, spacecraft and nuclear warheads, as well as functioning equipment, such as other countries' undersea cables and listening devices.

A vivid example of the spying technique was recently given to Congress by a former senior navy official who disclosed an early mission of one of these submarines, the Halibut, to examine a sunken Soviet submarine in the Pacific in 1968.

The naval experts said the Halibut was the first in a series of these submarines, which constitute a new class of U.S. submarine made for lower, gear-laden cables for deep reconnaissance, recovery and manipulation. Typically, the experts said, aged attack submarines, which are primarily used to hunt missile-carrying subs of other nations, are converted for the role, with three or four operating at any one time.

The method, highly classified for more than a quarter of a century, is important, the experts said, because it is still used by the United States and perhaps by other countries, such as Russia. The disclosure of its existence, they said, may have repercussions for military budgets and international diplomacy.

In great secrecy, the submerged subs can drop miles of electronic cables to the ocean floor and use them to run complex gear for deep reconnaissance and recovery. Most submarines are easily crushed by pressure if they go too deep, so the long cables extend the navy's operational depth into the abyss.

Unlike surface ships, the submarines are

stealthy, since they cannot be photographed by spy satellites and, when stationary and silently deploying their deep-sea gear, are nearly invisible to acoustic detection.

The first of these subs performed a reconnaissance feat that long preceded the widely publicized and much-disputed case of the Glomar Explorer, the 618-foot (189-meter) ship built for the CIA to raise a Soviet submarine that in 1968 sank in Pacific waters more than three miles (nearly five kilometers) deep.

Among the prizes presumably carried by the sub were nuclear arms and gear for sending and receiving coded communications. The Explorer's 1974 recovery effort, which cost more than half a billion dollars, was only partly successful.

Six years earlier, the nuclear-powered Halibut used the deep-spying technique to explore the site shortly after the Soviet sub had sunk.

John P. Craven, an engineer who helped organize the operation while he was the director of the navy's Deep Submergence Systems Pro-

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Kiosk

Kazakhs Anxious Over Russia Aid

Washington Post Service

ALMA-ATA, Kazakhstan — The leader of Kazakhstan said Monday that the United States and the West were encouraging Russian imperial ambitions by providing aid to Moscow while neglecting the other former Soviet republics.

President Nursultan A. Nazarbayev said that, because of the aid, "Russia thinks it can do anything it wants with us." The West should "emphasize that aid will be given only if Russia follows a democratic path," he said, adding, "You should stick to this in practice."

Business/Finance

Britain's top financial official called Europe's monetary-union plan "unrealistic." Page 9.

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Hope Is Fading For Inspections In North Korea

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

VIENNA — As North Korea's decision to spurn nuclear inspections marks a one-year anniversary this month, the time for negotiating with the hard-line Communist state by most accounts has nearly run out.

Officials in Washington desperately have sought to keep the prospect of a diplomatic solution to the inspection dispute alive, even to the point of seeking private assurances from the International Atomic Energy Agency last December that the matter was not ready to be referred to the UN Security Council.

But the Vienna-based inspectors and senior staff of the atomic agency, who have tried repeatedly and unsuccessfully to get North Korea's compliance with a 1992 inspection pledge, said in interviews here that they had exhausted their patience for negotiating with the country and would be satisfied if the agency's board of governors handed the matter off to the United Nations.

Several senior U.S. officials, including a fervent supporter of the yearlong diplomatic effort, said last week that they agreed that North Korea must accept inspections of all of its declared nuclear facilities no later than Feb. 21-22, when the atomic agency's board is scheduled to discuss calling for Security Council action.

That stance represents a reversal of the Clinton administration's long-standing desire to put off a direct confrontation with the Communist nation by buying time for more diplomatic dialogue aimed at opening up North Korea's nuclear facilities to international inspection. The administration's aim has been to avoid

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Gaza's Graffiti Artists Turn Less Anti and More Pro

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

GAZA CITY, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip — With delicate brush strokes, Maysara Baroud gave life to the illustration of a snake wrapping around an olive tree in pursuit of an eagle.

What was unusual about Mr. Baroud's painting was not the familiar symbols of Palestinian nationalism, including the checkered kaffiyeh scarf on the wings of the eagle and the minarets of Jerusalem in the distance. What made this painting stand out was its location.

Mr. Baroud's gallery is the sandy streets of the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, his canvas the side of a friend's cinder-block house. His admirers are the neighborhood youths who gather at his feet.

Mr. Baroud, 18, is among a new genre of Palestinian street painters who have emerged since the peace accord was signed between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization on Sept. 13. Suddenly, the walls of Gaza are blooming with caricatures and colorful morals.

More significant, the tone of their work is becoming somewhat less antagonistic toward Israel and more celebratory. There are still illustrations of Kalashnikovs and knives, but the walls are now filling with slogans extolling Palestinian leaders and organizations.

Although Mr. Baroud portrayed Israel as a snake in his last painting, he said that as soon as the Israeli soldiers begin pulling out of Gaza, "I will draw a picture for kids to tell them the era of stones is over."

The walls of Gaza are the Palestinians' version of a news ticker tape. Gaza has no local daily newspaper, and the Arabic papers from Jerusalem that circulate here are censored by Israel. So the walls are a media outlet — what some Palestinians call a "newspaper without censorship."

Ossama Ali Issa, a tailor by trade and aspiring artist by hobby, was gazing out the window of a Gaza taxi recently as the endless, flowery graffiti whizzed by. On one wall, the freshly painted word "Palestine" in Arabic turned into a boat, with an automatic rifle as the mast.

"Anybody can do that," Mr. Ali Issa, 28, said with a grimace. "Anyone can write graffiti, even with spelling mistakes. But painting, only the artist can do it. And a good picture, like a caricature, needs no further comment."

The art also reflects volatile public opinion. The Palestinians' mood soured after the peace agreement but has since plummeted as Israel's withdrawal has been delayed. Grand tributes to the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, have been defaced in some neighborhoods.

What is surprising about the street artists is that most are not young firebrands, but dedicated artists, not the type to be slipping out in the night in masks, with cans of spray paint.

Fayez A. Sirsawi, director of an art program at the Gaza YMCA, said the political struggle often overwhelmed artists, especially the young. Before and during the *Intifada*, he said, "art was provocative and fulfilled political ideas." He added: "But after the peace agreement, you could feel the change. We looked at the walls, and we found they were more optimistic than before."

Dow Jones		Tab Index	
Up	34.90	Down	0.91%
3,906.32		116.00	
The Dollar			
New York	Mon. close	previous close	
DM	1.7587	1.761	
Pound	1.4832	1.4775	
Yen	106.60	106.25	
FF	5.962	5.951	
Newsstand Prices			
Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	40 L.
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Armenia	1.400 CFA	Qatar	6.00 Riels
Comoros	1.400 CFA	Réunion	11.20 FF
Egypt	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
France	9.00 FF	Seychelles	800 CFA
Gabon	9.00 CFA	South Africa	300 PTAS
Greece	300 Dr.	Tunisia	1,000 Din
Ivory Coast	1,120 CFA	Turkey	1,120 Liras
Jordan	1 JD	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Lebanon	US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mail (Eur.)	\$1.30

Outfitting an Army? East Germans Are Deep in Surplus

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

FURSTENWALDE, Germany — They come in groups, and they come alone. They come from farms and villages in Eastern Germany, or from Hamburg and Munich and other big cities in the West. They come by the thousands to a drafty warehouse in the middle of nowhere for what may be the world's biggest cash-and-carry rummage bazaar.

For sale: One army, slightly used. Outside this rural town, 32 kilometers (20 miles) east of Berlin, the final dismemberment of the defunct East German Army has begun with a huge clearance sale.

Here, the German government is amassing the more prosaic items once needed to keep a half-million troops in fighting trim: binoculars and buckets, tarpaulins and tire pumps, shovels and signal flags. Everything must go.

"If we determine that the prices are too

high, it's possible that we'll lower them later," said Peter Dirford, operations director for the company supervising the sale for Bonn. "But right now we're selling everything."

On a recent day, 1,500 buyers swept through the warehouse spending 108,000 Deutsche marks (\$61,000). They paid \$1.40 each for 5-liter (1.3-gallon) jerrycans; \$3 for big glass jars suitable for fermenting homemade wine; and \$11 for leather map cases, complete with colored pencils, stop-watch and straight edge.

Perhaps the most popular items are Zeiss binoculars at \$85 a pair. More than 3,000 have been sold since the warehouse opened Dec. 16. Some profess interest in bird-watching. Reimund Schmidt, a retired East Berliner, joked that his pair would be handy for keeping an eye on the neighbors.

So much matériel has been found in about 60 East German depots that Mr. Dirford estimates it could take three years

to sell it all. Two more warehouses will open this month, and a fourth, near Leipzig, is to begin operations in March.

As customers laden with booty exit through one door in the Fürstenwalde warehouse, forklifts haul in new crates of pickaxes and tire chains through another.

Not to be found in the inventory here are the more lethal trappings of East German military power. Since shortly after German reunification in 1990, the Bonn government has been selling, scrapping or refurbishing the immense armory inherited from the East. That includes nearly 600 modern tanks, 295,000 tons of munitions, more than a million pistols and 4,500 tons of rocket propellant.

Less than 20 percent of the arsenal is considered usable by the German military or other federal agencies. That includes 24 MiG-29 fighters and nearly 900 armored personnel carriers.

But, as Mr. Dirford noted, Bonn's reunification army "had about 490,000

soldiers, and now it's going down to around 360,000, so they have a great surplus of their own."

Consequently, the great majority of East German matériel is excess, including 26,346 rocket-propelled grenades, 549 T-72 tanks and 251 MiG-21s.

Some equipment has been demilitarized and sold abroad, including many of the East German Navy's 192 ships. Scores of MiGs and hundreds of armored vehicles and artillery tubes have been cut into scrap.

German officials stress that they are taking pains to prevent surplus weapons from falling into the wrong hands.

In addition to weapons, the government is disposing of 85,000 East German Army vehicles, including 52,000 trucks. At least 9,000 vehicles have been sent to Russia and other republics of the former Soviet Union; thousands of others are on public sale at huge lots. Field kitchens, sanitation equipment and power generators have

been donated to charitable organizations or communities in Eastern Germany.

In Fürstenwalde, however, the offerings do not get much more exotic than pickaxes and barrels of hand soap. Few buyers seem animated by sentimental impulses; most, like the hunter from Brandenburg buying a set of infrared lights "to keep my dogs warm," are looking for bargains.

The volume of stuff suggests how much of East Germany's wealth went into outfitting its army. Here, for example, an enterprising mechanic can find not a few odds and ends for his tool chest but thousands upon thousands of wrenches.

"This was an army which was very well equipped," said Mr. Dirford.

This also was an army that in subtle ways was an anachronism as the political system under which it served. A single example speaks volumes. Included in each handsome map case, amid the colored pencils and stopwatches, is a new slide rule, a quaint artifact abandoned by American officers 20 years ago in favor of calculators.

WORLD BRIEFS

Ukraine to Join New NATO Program

KIEV (NYT) — Ukraine announced over the weekend that it would join NATO's new program for military cooperation with East European countries.

Foreign Minister Anatoli Zlenko is to sign an agreement with NATO in its headquarters in Brussels on Tuesday, making Ukraine the first former Soviet republic apart from the Baltic states to join the West in military cooperation, the news agency Interfax-Ukraine reported Saturday.

The Western military alliance has promoted the cooperation program, known as the Partnership for Peace, as a step toward full NATO membership for former Warsaw Pact countries. The program includes joint military and training exercises with NATO. Ukraine has agreed to dismantle its arsenal of former Soviet nuclear weapons.

Iran Holds 20 in Assassination Plot

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Iran said Monday that it had arrested more than 20 "morally corrupt" suspects in a plot to assassinate President Hashemi Rafsanjani last week, including some linked to leftist groups.

Intelligence Minister Ali Fallahian, who is in charge of internal security, told the newspaper Hamshahri that Kourosh Nikshah, a man held after shots were fired when Mr. Rafsanjani was making a speech last Tuesday, was a member of a "clandestine terrorist group."

"More than 20 of the central core of this network who were somehow involved in the plot," the minister said, "had knowledge of the assassination plan or had cooperated have been arrested." He added that these arrested were "morally corrupt, drank alcohol and were drug addicts."

Opposition Figure to Lead Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP) — José María Figueres, the opposition candidate and son of a revered political patriarch, won Costa Rica's presidential election Sunday, promising to slow free-market reforms and to provide programs for the poor.

With more than two-thirds of the vote counted, Mr. Figueres had 632,075 votes, and the economist Miguel Ángel Rodríguez had 601,885 votes, the Supreme Election Tribunal said.

During the acrimonious campaign, Mr. Figueres, son of a three-time president, José (Pepe) Figueres Ferrer, promised to provide welfare programs for thousands of poor Costa Ricans. At 39, he will be the country's youngest president.

Peru Guerrillas Set Off Blast in Lima

LIMA (Reuters) — Maoist guerrillas exploded a car bomb at Peru's air force headquarters in central Lima on Monday, killing two people, wounding several others and damaging a building, authorities and witnesses said.

Shooting Fiat guerrillas drove the car with an undetermined amount of explosives into an empty three-story building at the complex that was to be the future home of the air force museum, police and air force officials said.

A passing taxi driver and a passenger were killed when the bomb exploded, the police said. Two others were seriously wounded, and an undetermined number suffered light injuries in the explosion, they added.

Former Italian Banker Surrenders

MILAN (Reuters) — The former chairman of Italy's largest savings bank, who has been accused of corruption, surrendered on Monday to the authorities.

Roberto Mazzotta, chairman of Cassa di Risparmio delle Province Lombarde, turned himself in at a border post with Switzerland north of Milan. Investigators issued an arrest warrant for Mr. Mazzotta last Monday, when he was out of the country, as part of a probe into property deals by the bank's pension funds between 1985 and 1992.

Carlo Polli, a deputy chairman of the bank, and two senior officials, including the head of the bank's pension fund, were arrested a week ago.

For the Record

The International Federation of Newspaper Publishers has named Omar Belhouche, the director of the Algerian daily El Watan, as the recipient of its annual press freedom prize. (177)

Correction

Because of an editing error, quotes in a dispatch from Beijing in editions of Feb. 5-6 were mistakenly attributed to John Kamm, an American human rights advocate. Mr. Kamm did not comment on three dissidents released from Chinese prisons. Remarks about the dissidents were made by a Chinese intellectual with high-level government contacts, who was not identified in the dispatch. The International Herald Tribune regrets the error.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Malaysia Inaugurates Superhighway

KUALA LUMPUR (Combined Dispatches) — Malaysia on Monday officially opened a 890-kilometer (550-mile) superhighway running the length of Peninsular Malaysia, completed more than 15 months ahead of schedule but at a staggering cost.

Most of the highway was already open to traffic, and officials opened the final 30-kilometer stretch from Tapah to Gopeng. It is a four-lane highway with 72 multilevel interchanges and 60 tollgates.

The highway, from the peninsula's northern border with Thailand to the causeway with Singapore in the south, cost 5.9 billion ringgit (\$2.36 billion), up from the original forecast of 3.4 billion ringgit, officials said. Work on the highway began in 1989.

Most of Calcutta's transport operators stopped work on Monday to demand higher fares to offset a rise in fuel prices, crippling India's biggest city. (Reuters)

Authorities at the Yala, Sri Lanka, wildlife park are planning to introduce shorter visiting hours, more prohibited zones and limits on safaris to deal with an ever-increasing tide of tourists. (AP)

Turkey will rebuild the 472-year-old bridge in the Bosnian city of Mostar that was destroyed by gunfire last year. Foreign Minister Hikmet Köcin signed a reconstruction agreement Monday with the visiting Bosnian culture minister, Enes Dzakovic. (AP)

Longshoremen stopped work at Marseille's main passenger port on Monday when 300 riot policemen backed by armored vehicles entered the port area to take over gates controlled by protesters. Employees of the Sud Marine construction firm, which is in receivership, have been blockading the gates since Wednesday. (Reuters)

Venice and Mainland Mestre Vote Down a Bill of Divorce

The Associated Press

VENICE — The 68-year union of Venice and Mestre, its industrial neighbor on the mainland, has withstood another test. For the third time in 15 years, voters defeated a referendum proposing a divorce. The proposal was rejected by a 56-to-44-percent margin, in the nonbinding referendum Sunday.

Proponents said a separation would let Venice better attack its special problems, including pollution and frequent floods. The two cities were joined in 1926, when Venice had nearly 200,000 people and Mestre 20,000. Since then Venice has shrunk to 62,000 people while Mestre has more than 200,000.

President Brittan? Europe Trade Chief Tries the Hard Sell

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — For Sir Leon Brittan, the European trade chief, a hectic travel pace didn't stop with December's world trade agreement.

But rather than shuttling to Washington, Tokyo and Geneva to push for lower tariffs, these days Sir Leon is making the rounds of European capitals to press his candidacy to succeed Jacques Delors as president of the European Commission.

With visits to The Hague, Rome and Madrid in recent weeks, Sir Leon has sought to capitalize on the accolades he won for pulling off a trade deal that satisfied free-market advocates in Britain and Germany while still giving France concessions on agriculture and movies.

Keeping his name in the headlines appears to be the best way of taking on the perceived front-runner for the post, Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands.

"As he's a challenger, he's making a real campaign," said a European Union official in Brussels. "That is his chance. The question is, will Paris back him?"

Sir Leon has been trying to moderate his image as an economic ultraliberal, earned through his defense of free trade last year and his vigorous fights against state aid to industry in his previous post as Europe's competition commissioner.

Prior to his visit to Madrid last week, he boasted to the Spanish daily El País that although Britain was supporting his candidacy, "Everybody knows that my views aren't the same as those of the British government."

The unusual public campaign sheds some light on the secretive process of picking a president of the European Commission, the European Union's executive agency. The decision normally is taken behind closed doors by heads of government, who are expected to anoint a successor at their summit meeting on the Greek island of Corfu in June.

The race also comes at a critical time for the commission, which is largely bereft of direction as Mr. Delors approaches the end of his 10-year reign this December and most of his 16 commissioners prepare to depart.

After the fast-paced innovations

of the past decade, when the Delors commission issued hundreds of laws to establish Europe's single market and was a driving force behind the Treaty on European Union, many EU officials believe the commission should be less of an initiator and more of an administrator.

"We have to turn into an implementation agency," said an official close to Sir Leon.

Whatever the commission's role, Mr. Lubbers remains the most-likely candidate to take charge of it. EU officials say. As a Christian Democrat from a small state that has never held the presidency, he would be an ideal successor to Mr. Delors, a French Socialist.

Moreover, as prime minister for the past 11 years, he is one of the senior members of the exclusive group that will make the final decision.

"He's from the club," the EU official said.

As the inside candidate, Mr. Lubbers is keeping a low profile. His spokesman said the Dutch leader was concerned now about local and parliamentary elections in March and May than in European affairs. In any case, he added, "Maybe the best campaign at this moment is to keep your mouth shut."

Sir Leon also hails from the political right, however, and supporters say he is the most pro-European candidate that Britain's Conservative Party could ever put forward.

Officially, Sir Leon also denies any campaigning. A spokesman said his trips were part of an effort to wrap up details of the Uruguay Round trade deal.

But Sir Leon's travel agenda has extended beyond trade, including sympathetic comments about Italy's efforts to privatize its debt-ridden state industries and open its market to imports of Japanese automobiles, and support for Spain's demands for a more active EU policy toward the countries of North Africa.

Next month, he is due to publish a book entitled, "The Europe We Need." Officials close to him say it will encompass ideas he has spelled out in recent months to bridge the gap between Euro-skeptics and integrationists, such as calling for more-independent interest-rate policies by member states while still supporting the eventual goal of a single currency. In other words, no federal United States of Europe but more than just a glorified free-trade area.

"Leon has to establish himself more in public in order to influence the inner circle," said an aide. "He will certainly give Lubbers a run for his money."

Ultimately, aides and EU officials say Sir Leon's chances will rest on whether he can persuade Paris that his success in accommodating their demands during the trade talks should be repaid with the presidency. His supporters are confident, pointing out that France has clashed often with the Netherlands over its free-trade policy.

Vietnam Punishes Nostalgist

Agence France-Press

HO CHI MINH CITY — A 52-year-old man who unfurled the flag of the former South Vietnam during Ho Chi Minh City's first international marathon in December 1992 has been imprisoned for 15 years, an official newspaper reported Monday.



Michael Seif, left, and Andreas Wember, second from left, with their lawyers Monday after receiving long prison sentences.

German Neo-Nazis Are Imprisoned for Killing

Reuters

WUPPERTAL, Germany — Two German skinheads and a Polish-born bar owner were imprisoned Monday for kicking and burning a man to death because they thought he was Jewish.

Andreas Wember, 26, was sentenced to 14 years in prison, Michael Seif, 20, received eight years in youth detention. The bar owner, Marian Jan Glensk, 32, received 10 years in prison.

Mr. Wember bowed his head, Mr. Seif looked troubled and Mr. Glensk swallowed hard as the presiding judge, Rolf Watty,

handed out the sentences after finding them guilty of murder and inflicting grievous bodily harm.

Judge Watty said Mr. Wember and Mr. Seif, encouraged by Mr. Glensk's remark that "Jews have to burn," brutally attacked Karl Hans Rohn, a Wuppertal butcher in November 1992. They had been drinking heavily.

Judge Watty said: "As long as there are Germans in whose names Jews were mistreated and killed in concentration camps and gas chambers we must take it upon ourselves to be especially watchful against right-wing extremist developments." Defense lawyers said they would appeal.

Mr. Glensk, after hearing Mr. Rohn say he was half Jewish, shouted: "Jew! You must go to Auschwitz. Auschwitz must be opened up again. Jews have to burn."

The judge said this had been an explosive statement that triggered the attack on Mr. Rohn, 53.

Judge Watty said Mr. Rohn, who was not Jewish, sometimes claimed in bar conversations that he was half Jewish to gain sympathy from Germans who felt guilty about the Holocaust.

Mandela's Harsh Message to Whites

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Nelson Mandela watched a cow being artificially inseminated. He had cuddled some children and kicked a soccer ball for photographers. He had revealed in the intoxicating pandemonium of a star-struck black township.

It was time for the candidate to meet white voters, and the conventions of this Western-style political campaign seemed to call for an hour or two of genteel courtship.

The 400 white businessmen and academics who waited politely in the civic center of Potchefstroom, a farm center in the Afrikaner heartland, were moderates by local standards, not hostile, but wary of the man they assume will be their next president. They hoped to be reassured.

Instead, the man introduced to them as "Comrade President Nelson Mandela" was less a savior than a Dutch Reformed pastor facing a congregation of sinners and brooking no excuses. He upbraided them as selfish, hypocritical and racist.

"You are interested only in whites, not in the people of South Africa," he scolded, exasperated by their appeals to be left alone and their fears of the Communists among his friends. "Why should I even listen to you?"

He had words of reconciliation, too, but the essential message was clear: You are not in charge here anymore. Get used to it.

With nearly 12 weeks until South Africa's first free elections in April, and some parties still deciding whether to join the contest, there has already been a palpable shift of power from the lame-duck white government to the black majority, and to the main custodian of its aspirations, Mr. Mandela.

As he barnstormed this week across three of South Africa's four provinces, he was no longer the negotiator and compromiser. He was re-

establishing himself as the man who will bring dramatic changes.

Mr. Mandela's itinerary is a daily reminder of how much remains to be changed.

Despite the repeal of segregation laws, South Africa remains, by force of social pressure and economic inertia, a constellation of separate societies.

The candidate's schedule listed a series of white towns — Potchefstroom, Sasolburg, Bothaville, Kromstad — with cozy houses, neat lawns, paved streets and supermarkets. But usually the Mandela motorcade bypassed the comfortable white towns accus-

'We have buried that National Party on which you pin your faith.'

tomed to being the center of attention and headed for the dusty, impoverished satellites where the newly enfranchised majority lives.

These places — Ikageng, Zamdela, Kgotsong, Mankeng — are sometimes unnamed or mislabeled, and always out of sight of the white majority. But they are more populous than the white towns and growing with a relentless accretion of squatter shacks.

As Mr. Mandela passed the commercial areas where all races shop, many blacks stepped forward and raised their fists, while whites retreated into doorways and glowered.

The motorcade would roll onto a barren soccer field surrounded by rickety bleachers, and the township would erupt in a show of delirium surpassing even the one that greeted Mr. Mandela's release from prison four years ago. This, after all, is their own release.

The throngs hung from lampposts and clung to fence tops. They filled the bleachers under a blaze of sun umbrellas, and climbed to the

corrugated iron canopies, chanting and dancing.

Poll-takers reckon Mr. Mandela's support among whites at 1 or 2 percentage points. In the black townships it seemed that his support could be better measured with a seismograph than a poll.

In Ikageng and other towns, the majorettes came from the high school, the township rock band played, former guerrillas arrived in camouflage uniforms, and women's choirs paraded, singing: "Forward we are marching to the people's government."

The message Mr. Mandela brings to black voters is ambiguous.

As the man whose party is expected to dominate the next government, he wants to dampen utopian expectations. And so he counsels realism.

But as a candidate who craves the largest possible majority, he wants voters to understand that he did not bargain away their futures in all those years of negotiations with President Frederik W. de Klerk. He intends to be the president of the neglected.

Towards whites and political opponents Mr. Mandela urges tolerance, often illustrating the point by appearing with white officials from nearby towns, or by reminiscing about the kindly Afrikaner jailers who, during his 27 years in prison, brought him newspapers and extra rations and called the inmates "gentlemen."

He rebukes those who have heckled Mr. de Klerk and menaced canvassers for rival parties. But he no longer talks of coexisting with Mr. de Klerk's National Party after the elections. He talks of crushing it.

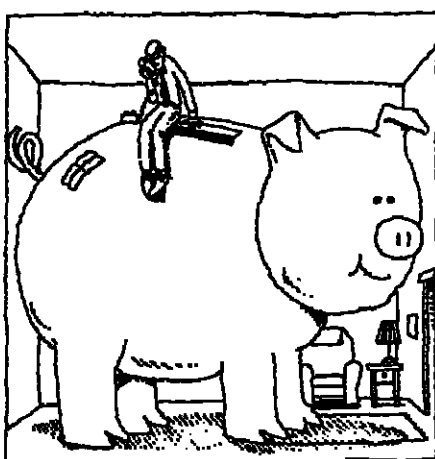
"We have buried that National Party on which you pin your faith," he told the whites in Potchefstroom. "The National Party, after April 27, will be a forgotten factor in this country."

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THE AMERICAS / POLITICAL AFTERSHOCKS

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Balanced Budget: Social Security Threat?

WASHINGTON — Hitting one of the capital's most sensitive political nerves first, opponents of the proposed constitutional amendment to require a balanced federal budget have asserted that it would lead to cuts of \$1,000 a person in Social Security benefits.

The amendment's defenders disagreed, pointing out that lawmakers treat Social Security gingerly. And Senator Paul Simon, an Illinois Democrat, who is the measure's chief sponsor, said that, in fact, Social Security recipients would be helped by the amendment because it would strengthen the economy and reduce the deficit.

The Senate is expected to begin debating the proposed amendment late this month. As now written, it would require the federal budget to be balanced by 1999, but Mr. Simon said he would substitute a version delaying the deadline to 2001 to make the transition easier.

The amendment does not tell Congress and the president how to cut federal spending; it only says that they must.

Families USA and other groups supportive of the elderly asserted last week that if the budget was balanced with no tax increases and proportional cuts among all varieties of federal spending, that would lead to a \$1,081 cut in individual Social Security benefits in 1999, and about \$100 more in 2001.

When reporters challenged those assumptions, observing that in most deficit reduction packages, taxes have played a part, Ron Pollack, head of Families USA, said that except for Mr. Simon, most of the amendment's backers say they want spending cuts, not tax increases. (NYT)

Anti-Casino Sentiment Weakens in N.Y. State

ALBANY, New York — A long dormant proposal to legalize casino gambling in New York State is gaining broad support in the legislature, spurred by the wildfire spread and success of casinos along the Mississippi River, across the border in Quebec and on an Indian reservation.

Supporters say casinos will create jobs, attract tourists and generate millions in tax revenues. But what is really driving the proposal forward this time is a weakening of the opposition. With casinos sprouting throughout the Northeast, it has become more difficult to argue that this is an aberrant industry best isolated in Atlantic City and Nevada.

"I always opposed it in the past," said State Senator Franz S. Leichter, a Manhattan Democrat. "But the fact is, it's really here and maybe we ought to let it happen."

The earliest a referendum on the proposal could go before voters would be November 1995.

Both sides acknowledged that pressure to pass a gambling bill was growing. Groups representing restaurant and resort owners from New York City, the Catskills, Niagara Falls, the Finger Lakes region and the Adirondacks have begun lobbying in Albany.

But what has most revived the casino movement is the spread of Indian gaming, made possible under a 1988 federal law. In 1992, the Mashantucket Pequot opened a casino in Ledyard, Connecticut, that is earning more than \$26 million a month. (NYT)

Environment Agency Endorses Smoking Ban

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has endorsed legislation to ban smoking in virtually all businesses and public buildings except in specially ventilated rooms.

The Environmental Protection Agency administrator, Carol Browner, told a House hearing the dangers of smoking to nonsmokers, especially children, justified the restrictions. The tobacco industry said the bill was extreme and unjustified. (Reuters)

Quote/Unquote

Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, on possible air strikes in Bosnia: "I do not think you will find support among our allies for a very broad-based, extended air war. What you're now seeing discussed, and discussed very urgently, are much more limited uses of air power, which I would support. I don't think we want to broaden this war. I don't think we want to make it a U.S. war." (AP)

Earthquake Rattles California Politics

Aftermath Rearranges the Outlook For Wilson and Gubernatorial Rivals

By Jane Gross

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The deadly earthquake that moved mountains and toppled buildings here last month also changed the political landscape of California, shifting the terrain in a crucial race that will pit an unpopular Republican governor against one of two Democratic challengers for his job.

There is widespread agreement that the earthquake on Jan. 17 breathed new life into the political fortunes of Governor Pete Wilson. The quake also jump-started the underdog primary campaign of John Garamendi, the state insurance commissioner, and raised questions about whether Kathleen Brown, the California treasurer and Democratic front-runner, is the inevitable winner she once seemed in the June primary.

The main beneficiary of California's latest calamity, political experts in both parties agree, is Governor Wilson, a practiced hand at coping with disasters. His job performance ratings improved in the weeks after the earthquake, according to a statewide poll.

The governor, who has issued disaster declarations for fires, floods, toxic spills and droughts in 56 of the state's 58 counties since taking office in 1991, toured the devastated areas after the earthquake in his trademark windbreaker and promised to press the Clinton administration for all the help the state needs.

California seems to be on the verge of a federal windfall, with an \$8.5 billion aid package already approved by the House of Representatives. It is expected to clear the Senate this week and be signed by President Bill Clinton.

Tony Coelho, a Californian who is a former Democratic leader in Congress, is one of many political analysts who gives Mr. Wilson high marks for his recent performance and points to an upswing in his ratings, which inched back last week to where they had been before protracted budget battles in Sacramento two years ago.

In the latest Field Poll, the governor gets a good or excellent job rating from 30 percent of Californians, up from 25 percent two weeks ago. And 34 percent now grade him as poor or very poor, down from 40 percent before the quake. The survey of 525 adults, conducted on Jan. 27-31, has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus five percentage points.

And his job approval rating could get better, Mr. Coelho said. "It isn't even necessary that he have all the answers or deliver the goods. It's an attitudinal thing."

Mr. Garamendi, who trails Ms. Brown by 15 points in the polls, attracted attention after the quake by calling for tax increases to pay for rebuilding. The other candidates were more cautious.

"Because John is carving out a unique position, that helps him flesh out his identity," said Steve Merksamer, a Republican strategist who was chief of staff for Governor George Deukmejian in 1989, when an earthquake hit the San Francisco Bay Area. Mr. Deukmejian, otherwise adamant about holding the line on taxes, took quick action then by raising the sales tax one-fourth of a cent for 13 months, which yielded \$800 million for reconstruction.

Mr. Garamendi is urging a similar approach, calling for a temporary increase in the sales tax to rebuild, particularly schools, and a temporary increase in the gasoline tax to repair the damaged freeways and upgrade others to protect against future quakes.

Mr. Garamendi's call for new taxes contrasts sharply with the wait-and-see recommendations of Mr. Wilson and Ms. Brown.

The governor is pressing the federal government to reimburse the state for the entire cost of rebuilding, and says he prefers bond issues to taxes if more money must be raised. Ms. Brown says it is premature to call for new taxes until a full accounting of damages is made, which is expected this week. In the meantime, she has combed the books in the treasurer's office and identified \$1.3 billion available for reconstruction, from bond issues approved by voters but not sold, and from bridge loans.

Publicly, aides to both Mr. Wilson and Ms. Brown say that taxes that were appropriate after the 1989 earthquake are not appropriate today. The state was booming then, they say, but is mired in recession now.



PRESIDENTIAL PIGGYBACK — President Bill Clinton giving a ride to 3-year-old Timothy West on Sunday in Houston, where the chief executive met with cancer patients at a hotel. Timothy suffers from leukemia and is waiting for a bone-marrow transplant.

Away From Politics

• NASA gave up Monday on releasing a science satellite from the shuttle Discovery because of a faulty guidance system. The \$13.5 million Wake Shield Facility, a 12-foot (4-meter) saucer-shaped craft, had been plagued with problems since the astronaut Jan Davis first tried dispatching it with the shuttle robot arm Saturday morning. Initial glitches were figured out in time to try again Sunday, but difficulties with the guidance system scuttled that plan.

• Two men practicing landings and takeoffs were killed when their twin-engine plane lost power and crashed about two miles from an airport near Chesterfield, Missouri. Witnesses said the five-seat plane was flying low and appeared to stall before it crashed, a police spokesman said. Thomas Hurst, 66, and Charles Kopecky Jr., 56, both of suburban St. Louis, were killed.

• Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison of Texas pleaded not guilty Monday in Fort Worth, Texas, to charges that she misused tax dollars during her tenure as Texas state treasurer. Mrs. Hutchison's trial got under way as Judge John F. Onion Jr. began considering pretrial motions; jury selection was expected to start later. Proceedings were interrupted when a bomb threat forced the evacuation of the Tarrant County Justice Center. The threat involved an unrelated trial. AP

United (or Not), Perot & Co. Forge Broad '94 Agenda

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

DALLAS — Barely a year after he won more than 19 million votes for president and three months after losing the debate over the North American Free Trade Agreement, Ross Perot and his followers are struggling to shape a lasting political movement.

The state leaders of United We Stand America, meeting in Dallas to debate their future, faced serious questions about whether Mr. Perot's claim last week that the country "ain't seen nothing yet" was more than an idle boast.

Are they the key to unlocking the power of millions of swing voters in America? Can they turn debates in Congress and decide the outcome of close elections this fall, or are they merely an information transmission belt for interested voters?

Are they a new political party in the making, or a group so given to fragmentation that their impact will splinter? And can they grow and prosper when Mr. Perot's credibility and personal popularity have tumbled?

The leaders of the organization emerged Sunday with an action plan for 1994 and some clues about how they see their group.

The leaders outlined 11 issues, including the balanced-budget amendment, health care reform, the line-item veto and campaign finance reform, as their legislative priorities for the year.

But they failed to state which of that long list was the most important, and said that on health care, for example, they had no consensus position.

At the same time, they said they would seek to maximize turnout in this year's elections, educate voters on the records of incumbents and challengers, and in some cases seek out candidates to run for office.

The three days of meetings in Dallas marked the end of a year of organizing by Mr. Perot, who traveled to 49 states last year. The group now has state directors in all 50 states, paid by the Dallas headquarters, as well as elected state chairmen and congressional district leaders in most districts in the country.

The Texas billionaire referred to questions about the numbers as "silly putty." B. T. Sisson, the Nevada state chairman, added that

"whatever the numbers are, we have enough" to worry the politicians.

But how much politicians pay attention to United We Stand America may be determined by how effectively it operates.

The weekend gathering brought together the new state chairmen and state directors for the first time.

Asked about a possible Perot presidential candidacy in 1996, Garry Luttrek, the Iowa state chairman, said, "I admire the man for many reasons, but that's not why I joined."

Others spoke of Mr. Perot as providing them with a "tool" to help remake the political system, but they said perceptions in Washington that their strength depended on Mr. Perot's was mistaken.

Some political analysts say that to have real political impact, United We Stand America either will have to endorse candidates for office or run its own states.

One poll-taker for the Republicans said the party's worst nightmare would be for Perot-backed candidates to siphon off 10 percent of the vote in key districts this fall, which he said would sink many Republicans.

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Hermann Abs Is Dead at 92, Key Postwar German Banker

Although he remained an honorary chairman of Deutsche Bank and kept an office at the bank headquarters until his death, the cigar-smoking banker shied away from public life during the last two decades of his life.

Mr. Abs often said he had no interest in a political career.

"A politician is a man who learns less and less about more and more until he arrives at the point where he doesn't know anything about anything," he once said.

er Unionists

Mr. Donaldson, secretary of the United Party, which represents the majority of the Protestant population in the North, said Mr. Smith had been contacted by a telephone call Tuesday morning.

Mr. Smith knew several northern officials before her appointment, including John Hume, the most prominent Roman Catholic leader in the North, who started the movement toward peace initiatives in talks with Mr. Adams last spring.

Mr. Donaldson said Mrs. Smith had told him she regretted that the Protestant parties were not getting a hearing in the United States.

"I informed her we would send our senior members of our party to the United States in the near future," he said. "She offered to help and facilitate the making of contacts and platforms in the United States where we could put forward our case."

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Wounds, Anger and Despair West Is Guilty, Too, Evacuated Bosnians Say

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

LANDSTUHL, Germany — There was no whistling shell, no cry to take cover, no warning at all, just a blinding flash and a deafening roar that stopped Cezim Kaliman's left leg below the knee and sprayed shrapnel across his back and right leg.

Mr. Kaliman, 35, was one of the lucky ones who would live to recount the scene in Sarajevo's crowded marketplace shortly after noon on Saturday when a single mortar shell killed 68 Bosnians and wounded more than 200 others.

On Monday, he lay in the sanctuary of an orthopedic ward at the U.S. Army hospital here, among 183 people — ranging in age from 10 months to 70 years and including the wounded and their families — flown to Germany in the largest U.S. evacuation from Sarajevo during nearly two years of civil war.

"They're all guilty — the Europeans, NATO, the Americans," said Besim Imamovic, 40, whose wife lay wounded in the hospital. "They're helping us now and we appreciate that. But they're all guilty."

For some, their first full day out of Sarajevo brought happiness; for others, grief. One mother wept with joy after learning from an army surgeon that her 17-year-old son would probably keep his leg, which had been badly shattered in the attack.

But another mother, Beisha Aisha, learned that surgeons were forced to amputate the left leg of her 16-year-old daughter. The girl's right leg had already been severed after a shell hit the family's house as they were going to bed Wednesday night.

Whether lying in hospital beds or wandering through the makeshift barracks set up for family members in the Landstuhl gymnasium, the refugees had a chance to compare horror stories of life in Sarajevo.

Cezim Kaliman's account was typical. When he came to his senses in the marketplace on Saturday, he saw his girlfriend, Hajra Smajic, lying dead next to him, her body blown to pieces. She had shielded him from the full force of the blast as they browsed among the meager offerings spread on market tables.

A few feet away lay a man without a head. Another wept in agony, both hands severed. A small mushroom cloud of smoke and dust boiled from the shell crater. Screams filled the square.

"People were lying on the ground everywhere, bodies and pieces of bodies," Mr. Kaliman recalled. "It was like a butcher shop."

Cab drivers from a taxi stand down the street pulled their vehicles into the market. Someone helped Mr. Kaliman into a back seat and drove

him to a hospital, where his broken leg was set and his shrapnel wounds cleaned. With his 10-year-old daughter, Alma, who had been waiting at home for him to return from the market, he was put on an air force C-130 on Sunday and flown to Germany.

While expressing thanks "to the UN in Sarajevo and the people here who are helping me," Mr. Kaliman shook his head when asked about the West's reluctance to intervene in behalf of the besieged Bosnians. "They're passive," he added, "Despite the aggression against us, they're simply passive. This war makes no sense."

Besim Imamovic, a 40-year-old construction worker, had stayed home with his two daughters Saturday morning while his wife, 39, went to the market to sell wicker baskets. She was chatting with her sister, Asima Hasanovic, when the shell detonated. The blast blew away Mejra's right hand, the thumb and forefinger of her left hand, peppered her legs and face with shrapnel, and singed the hair from her head. Her sister was killed.

Learning of the catastrophe from a neighbor, Mr. Imamovic wandered through the city for five hours, searching for his wife. He moved among limbo bodies in the morgue and waited with hundreds of others in a hospital courtyard until finding her at 5:30 P.M. shortly before she was taken into surgery. On Monday he sat in the Landstuhl gymnasium with his daughters, 15-year-old Kasima and 5-year-old Nejra, pondering the future.

"I have no words to express what it's like to be here," he said. "I want to go back to Sarajevo someday, but not my children. That is no place for children."

Although the evacuation was prompted by Saturday's slaughter, many of those who arrived here Sunday had been wounded weeks and even months earlier, including at least two Bosnian Muslim soldiers in need of reconstructive surgery.

U.S. military officials could shed little light on the criteria used by United Nations officials in Bosnia to determine who would be evacuated to Germany. "I have no earthly idea what the decision process was of the UN in Sarajevo," said Colonel David H. Layland, commander of the medical center here.

Also uncertain is where the refugees will go from Landstuhl. Some of the wounded will need months of rehabilitation and therapy, while others are likely to be released in a day or two.

"For two years, the whole world has failed to help Bosnia," said Abid Gajula, 49, crippled by a bullet that shattered his right femur in July 1992. "I understand that America is a long way from us. I can see that America doesn't understand our mentality. But Europe — Europe has been asleep."

UN Seeks Clearance To Strike at Serb Guns

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali has asked NATO for authorization to order punitive air strikes against Serbian gun positions around Sarajevo.

He already has the authority to unilaterally request NATO air power to defend peacekeeping troops in Bosnia, but he cannot order punitive attacks. In a letter on Sunday he sought NATO approval to order punitive air strikes if he deems them necessary. So far he has not requested punitive strikes.

In the letter to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, Mr. Boutros Ghali asked for authorization as quickly as possible from the NATO Council in Brussels to empower its Southern Command to attack Serbian guns encircling the Bosnian capital.

A senior UN official said that the secretary-general had become increasingly frustrated in recent weeks by a tendency to blame the United Nations for the continuing war in Bosnia and the unwillingness of world powers to take action to stop it.

"We have the political will to use force against attacks on Sarajevo now, but we have to be sure that NATO does not refuse us," the official said.

Any attacks would be planned and ordered by a senior U.S. officer, Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda, the head of NATO's Southern Command, from his headquarters in Naples.

In his letter, the secretary-general wrote that mortar attacks last week on Sarajevo, at least one of which was by Bosnian Serbs, "made it necessary to prepare urgently for the use of air strikes to deter further such attacks."

It was not clear which of the recent mortar attacks was launched by Serbian forces, or whether air strikes on Serbian gun positions would come only in response to future attacks on Sarajevo.

The secretary-general's request for authority to call air strikes appears likely to involve him in a struggle with Russia, which in the past has taken the view that the Security Council must first approve any request for the use of NATO warplanes in Bosnia.

Madeline K. Albright, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, said she was "pleased" by the secretary-general's letter to NATO, saying that it showed "the United Nations and the alliance can cooperate together."

U.S. diplomats say President Bill Clinton also asked Mrs. Albright to press the secretary-general to intensify the investigation into the mortar attack on Saturday that killed 68 persons.

But many officials believe that punitive air strikes against the Serbs could spill the end of the UN peacekeeping and relief role.

The United Nations has been moving steadily closer to using force since the NATO summit meeting last month reaffirmed the alliance's readiness to use air power to reopen Tuzla airport to relief flights and to end Serbian efforts at blocking the rotation of the guard at Srebrenica, a Muslim pocket that was declared a safe area.



PSSHHT ON YOU, CHARLES! — Police officers in Auckland, New Zealand, leading away a man who charged at Prince Charles of Britain on Monday while spraying a can of air freshener. The prince was unharmed. The police said Castilav Bracanov, the attacker, had earlier made minor attacks on visiting royalty. In January, in Sydney, a student fired blanks at Charles from a starter's gun.

Military Spending to Shrink a Real 1%

By Tim Weiner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's military budget bill for the fiscal year 1995 puts Pentagon spending in a holding pattern, transferring money saved by canceling weapons into more training and higher pay for soldiers.

Military spending would rise \$2.8 billion in fiscal 1995 under Mr. Clinton's plan. Adjusted for inflation, that represents a decline of slightly less than 1 percent from the current budget for fiscal 1994.

The \$263.7 billion proposal has something for almost everyone to dislike. Some members of Congress want to cut more weapons and use the money to pay for social needs. Others fear the advent of a military unable to fight two major wars at once, a benchmark for Pentagon planners. And a third faction sees the Pentagon's budget not only as the bulwark of military preparedness but as a steady supplier of jobs from soldiering to shipbuilding to software manufacturing.

That is one reason a huge peace dividend expected by many at the end of the Cold War has not materialized. Instead, small reductions have been achieved incrementally by cutting troop strength and dropping plans for a few major weapons systems.

Gone from the budget are funds to build more F-16 fighter planes, long a mainstay of the U.S. arsenal. The administration would also

cancel two fighter aircraft still on the drawing board: the Navy's A/F-X and the Air Force's proposed multirole fighter.

Still in the works are multibillion-dollar proposals to build a new "stealth" fighter for the Air Force, a new attack helicopter for the Army, a new attack submarine and a new aircraft carrier for the Navy and the new Milstar satellite system for global communications in wartime. All have been questioned by congressional critics as vestiges of the Cold War.

The fiscal 1995 budget rose in large part because Congress mandated a 1.6 percent pay increase for every member of the still-shrinking military. Active duty troop levels would fall by 85,500 in fiscal 1995 to 1.52 million. The administration would also spend \$2.8 billion to close military bases as required by Congress and \$5.7 billion to clean up environmental damage at military installations.

The budget battle in Congress will be waged between those who believe that the Pentagon can withstand a still-leaner budget, as does Representative Ronald V. Dellums, the California Democrat who heads the House Armed Services Committee, and those who believe that the Pentagon may already have sacrificed enough, as does Senator Sam Nunn, the Georgia Democrat who heads the Armed Services Committee.

A spokesman for Mr. Nunn said he would withhold comment on Mr. Clinton's budget. In

the past year, the senator has defended the Pentagon against proposed spending cuts.

The main questions to be answered in the budget debate, Mr. Dellums said, are: "Do we need the forces to fight and win two wars simultaneously on two fronts? Is that more a political statement than a military reality?"

"There can still be a peace dividend," he said. "The question is whether we have the political will to do it."

More 'Spending for Readiness'
"The president's budget increases spending for readiness," Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Monday, "and ensures that our military has what it needs to keep U.S. forces ready to fight," news agencies reported from Washington.

Mr. Perry said that the budget was the "bottom line" for the national security.

John S. McCain 3d, Republican of Arizona, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said the budget would not buy the force needed to meet the stated goal of being able to fight two nearly simultaneous regional wars.

He said that the budget "seems to be oblivious to the reality that the world is a more and more dangerous place."

The two-war strategy calls for reductions by 1999 to a force of 1.4 million troops, 12 aircraft carriers, 12 army divisions, three Marine divisions and 20 air force wings. (Reuters, AP)

EU, Split, Leaves It To NATO

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — The European Union, beset by divisions over the Bosnian war, called Monday for an immediate end to the siege of Sarajevo and said NATO air power might be used to achieve that goal.

But a statement from foreign ministers set out a deadline for Serbs to lift their 22-month siege of the Bosnian capital.

The appeal by ministers fell well short of France's request for a formal ultimatum to be set for the end of the siege and reflected sharp differences of policy, with the French, Belgian and German view that the time has come for the use of North Atlantic Treaty Organization air power meeting opposition from Spain, Greece and, to a lesser extent, Britain.

"The statement is not as explicit as I might have liked," said the French foreign minister, Alain Juppé.

But Greece's foreign minister, Karolos Papoulias, insisted that "nobody will achieve anything with a military action." Greece is a firm ally of Serbia's and currently holds the rotating presidency of the 12-nation European Union.

The EU statement, made in response to the killing of 68 people in a mortar attack on the central Sarajevo market on Saturday, effectively left all real decision-making to a NATO meeting to be held at the ambassadorial level on Wednesday.

Mr. Juppé said NATO should determine what "immediate lifting of the siege of Sarajevo" meant, adding that in France's view NATO should set an ultimatum of no more than a few days.

Britain's foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, continued to insist Monday that any decision to use air power must be based on a political analysis of how it would advance the peace process.

"Up to now," Mr. Hurd said, "a balance against the use of force has existed in Europe. In the minds of many, that balance is now moving."

Not, however, in the mind of Lord Owen, the European Union's mediator in the Balkan conflict. He presented a report to the ministers in which, diplomats said, he argued strongly against the use of force.

ALLIES: What? Where? How?

Continued from Page 1

experts in Munich this weekend, "but we will definitely consider stronger action, including air strikes."

Until now, the French and the British have been unwilling to risk the Serb retaliation against their troops on the ground while the United States bombed from the relative safety of the skies above.

"The United States has plans that, as the generals put it, could turn the lights on in Belgrade," one official said, "but a heavy bombing campaign could cause heavy civilian casualties and even embolden the Bosnians to keep fighting instead of making peace."

A limited bombing campaign against individual Serbian artillery pieces and mortars is thought by most military experts to be a recipe for failure, as the American experience in Vietnam showed. That involvement cost President Lyndon B. Johnson his presidency, and some sympathetic observers in Europe believe that military involvement in Bosnia would be the biggest risk to Bill Clinton's presidency as well.

"It's self-evident that if you ask the Europeans what to do, they will give you divided counsel," one official said.

The French tried last month to get the Clinton administration to put pressure on the Bosnian Muslims to accept an EU peace plan that would give one-third of the country's territory to each of the three main ethnic groups, but the United States refused because it believed the Muslims were entitled to regain ground with arms they either smuggled in or seized on the battlefield.

With so many recombinations and reasons to give up and get out, NATO and the EU may well decide, as they did last summer and again last month, to threaten air strikes and hope for the best. But empty threats from NATO, as Mr. Clinton himself made clear in Brussels, could be worse than no action at all.

The choice before him now is truly an agonizing one. Air strikes could take the alliance down the slippery slope of a painful, costly, and open-ended military involvement. But inaction, and a pullout of French and British forces from the UN, would mean that confronted with the worst war in Europe in 50 years, the EU and NATO, the two Western institutions established after World War II to make sure nothing like that ever happened again, had finally failed and thrown up their hands.

The consequences of that failure, not only in the Balkans but in Ukraine, Russia, and the rest of the tumultuous landscape that used to be the Soviet Union, could be calamitous.

Spanish Army Officer Is Killed in Barcelona

BARCELONA — A Spanish Army colonel was shot to death by unknown gunmen on a street here Monday, local officials said.

Witnesses said the attackers fled in a car. No further details were available. Escaped separatists have frequently targeted members of the security forces.

BOSNIA: Warning to Serbs

Continued from Page 1

for fairly limited purposes." He defined that as "to prevent the siege of Sarajevo, to stop that shelling."

"And also it's necessary to help move the humanitarian aid forward and protect the UN troops."

Mr. Lugar, long an advocate of lifting the arms embargo against the Bosnian Muslims, said it was time to "carry the war where it hurts."

Support for air strikes also came from Senator Joseph I. Lieberman, Democrat of Connecticut, who said on CBS that "the aim here is to use some force so that we can bring the Serbs to a reasonable negotiating position."

But Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, said he wanted to see "a clear plan as to how, by intervening, we're going to stop the killing." He said that "nobody in the military has told me that bombing would be decisive."

Mr. Hamilton said there was no support in Congress or in the nation at large for using ground troops to end the fighting in Bosnia.

"I do not think you will find support among our allies for a very broadened, extended air war," he said. "What you're now seeing discussed, and discussed very urgently, are much more limited uses of air power, which I would support. I don't think we want to broaden this war. I don't think we want to make it a U.S. war." (Reuters, AP)

BUDGET: Clinton Spending Blueprint for 1995

Continued from Page 1

next year, while collecting \$1.342 trillion in revenues.

But the red ink swings upward again at decade's end, hitting \$201.2 billion in 1999, without the enactment of Mr. Clinton's No. 1 priority for this year: revamping the health-care system. If that initiative is enacted, Mr. Clinton projects that next year's deficit would sink to \$165.1 billion, and that the 1999 shortfall would be \$181.1 billion.

To finance his health-care plan, the president would raise the 24-cent-a-pack tax on cigarettes to 99 cents, bringing in \$67 billion over

the next six years. He also would save \$118 billion from Medicare by cutting reimbursements to hospitals and doctors and making benefits more expensive for many of its elderly beneficiaries. Medicaid payments to the states would be trimmed by \$61 billion.

Mr. Clinton's supporters in Congress praised his spending blueprint but acknowledged that fights lay ahead.

"Undoubtedly some changes will be made," said Martin O. Sabo, a Democrat of Minnesota who is the House Budget Committee chairman. "But I am confident that Congress will rise to the challenge, preserve and build upon the budget discipline demanded of us, and keep the economic recovery going."

Beyond the higher tobacco tax, Mr. Clinton's package imposes no new, general tax increases. It does, however, increase government revenues by \$1.52 billion in 1995 by increasing more than 30 user fees, ranging from higher entrance fees at national parks to increased fees for meat and poultry inspections.

His budget would increase Labor Corps and four other Labor Department job-training initiatives from \$1.6 billion this year to \$2.1 billion in 1995.

South Korean officials said Monday that UN sanctions against North Korea for refusing nuclear inspections appeared to be inevitable despite a new promise by its leader not to develop atomic bombs. The Associated Press reported from Seoul.

Foreign Minister Han Sung Joo said UN sanctions against the North appeared unavoidable if no progress was made in the nuclear issue within two weeks.

Mr. Han told a meeting with opposition legislators that if no breakthrough occurred by Feb. 21, then the director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency was "expected to declare safeguards broken in North Korea."

In a verbal message sent last week to President Clinton through the U.S. evangelist Billy Graham, President Kim Il Sung of North Korea again pledged that his country would not develop nuclear weapons and said he hoped for improved ties with Washington. Seoul officials said.

KOREA: Hope Is Fading for Inspections in the North

Continued from Page 1

punitive measures, such as UN-backed economic sanctions, that could provoke North Korea's unpredictable leadership to start a disastrous war on the peninsula.

But with the deadline approaching, Washington's rhetoric of patient diplomacy has been superseded by talk of new U.S. military preparations. The Defense Department has notified some reservists to be ready for participation in a joint military exercise with South Korea, known as Team Spirit, that North Korean leaders have depicted as a symbol of planning for war. The orders to ship out more than a thousand U.S. troops and reservists to South Korea are being prepared for Feb. 22.

If North Korea fails to change its stance by then, U.S. officials said, Washington is likely to announce a planned deployment of Patriot missile interceptors to South Korea. The Pentagon's aim is to complete the transfer by late March, when North Korea's annual winter military training — and its readiness for sudden war — is at a seasonal peak.

Several officials said the CIA director, R. James Woolsey, who announced two weeks ago that North Korea "has vaulted to the top of our agenda," has taken the further precaution of ordering U.S. intelligence satellites to capture more frequent images of North Korean territory. He also has activated for the first time a "national intelligence support team," capable of providing swift military analysis to U.S. forces in South Korea.

In an unusually tough statement last week, North Korea denounced some of these moves as "reckless new war machinations." But Pyongyang has been adding rocket launchers and artillery to forces deployed within striking distance of Seoul, according to U.S. officials.

Mr. Woolsey told a Senate committee two weeks ago that, although some North Korean forces still have low combat readiness, "We are concerned with their military preparations."

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two weeks ago to strengthen American guarantees to Ukraine. The core American interest is to hold Russia to its word on Ukrainian territorial integrity so that Ukraine can better be held to its word on nonproliferation. As a house itself vulnerable to separatist movements, moreover, Russia has special cause not to indulge separatists next door.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Adams's visit. Apparently Mr. Major considers it appropriate to talk to Mr. Adams in secret, but inappropriate for the United States to allow him to talk to its people in public.

Senators Edward Kennedy and Daniel Patrick Moynihan joined 38 other members of Congress in urging Mr. Clinton to allow Mr. Adams to talk to the New York conference attended by other Northern Irish leaders, notably John Hume, who speaks for the province's nonviolent nationalist majority. And so the president, for principled as well as political reasons, let Mr. Adams in.

Americans are rightly appalled by violence in Northern Ireland, carried out by Protestant paramilitary groups as well as by IRA gangs, some with criminal sidelines. Yet censorship and visa blacklists are not the answer. President Clinton was right to let Adams hear and question Gerry Adams.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

forces. If the presumptive guardian of international order can tolerate such flagrant defiance of its mandate, its soldiers, international law, human rights, world opinion and common humanity, it might almost as well disband.

It is nearly too late to save anything of the UN's authority and to prevent Bosnia from descending to a still deeper circle of hell. If almost the last chance is not to be missed, the UN must now summon up the resolution to make its resolutions stick.

— *The Independent (London).*

U.S.-European relations are being poisoned by the Bosnian war, as the spreading of unproved but firmly held suspicions in Paris over U.S. gunrunning shows. The inability of Western governments to explain their calculations and conflicts with frankness produces a confusion that saps public confidence, slowly but surely. More meaningless banalities uttered for television cameras can only worsen what has already become a major tragedy.

The Washington Post.

On CNN last week, Mr. Clinton's national security assistant, Anthony Lake, boasted that "Serb violence around Sarajevo has declined" since the NATO summit last month *made another empty bombing threat*.

Tell that to the parents of the six little girls killed by Serbian shells as they played in Sarajevo on Jan. 22. Or to the families of the 10 people killed by Serbian shells on Feb. 4, or of the 68 on Feb. 5. They want action, not pretense. So should we.

The New York Times.

theme, brilliantly marketed by Michael Crichton's pretentious novel "Rising Sun," is answered in a solid new book by Bill Emmott, editor of *The Economist*, "Japanophania." The experts, such as Pauline Kuczynski, agree that the Clinton administration team has become obsessive on Japan, which now should be considered less of an economic threat. She advocates that the administration adopt a "get smart" policy that focuses on the "real" relationship with Japan, not simply the narrow, "get tough" approach.

C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics, makes the same point in different language: "Concentrate now on the economic relationship with Japan, keeping the yen strong and positive, and the sector-specific issues to the next meeting between President Clinton and Prime Minister Hosokawa."

with whom I have spoken are nonetheless convinced that a Likud government would respect any agreement made by Mr. Shamir.)

However, weakened men are making this agreement. Mr. Arafat does so because Palestinian unity is slipping away and he understands that what now has been offered the Palestinians is more than they are likely to have under any other realistically imaginable circumstances.

Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres are negotiating because the hard, combative and implicitly expansionist policy of successive Likud governments has led only to perpetuated violence and territorial loss.

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Provisional Government had derived its authority from the revolution and

among the most severe directed against Finland in that country's history.

OPINION

'Rosy Scenario' Is Back, With an Act for the '90s

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It may or may not be welcome news to President Bill Clinton. But the most upbeat analysis of what lies ahead for America, under his policies, comes from none other than David Stockman, the architect of the Reagan administration budgets that the Democrats loved to hate.

Mr. Stockman, now a New York investment banker, was in Washington last week with an economic forecast that he acknowledged is brighter even than

finds it good. He sees a "2-by-2 economy" through the end of the decade — meaning 2 percent real growth compounded year after year, accompanied by a minimal inflation rate of 2 percent. The "vicious debt cycle of the 1980s" is being replaced by a "virtuous cycle" of personal and corporate debt repayment in the '90s. Business is self-financing both expansion and re-engineering at a rapid rate, without squeezing credit markets.

The result is a "supply-side recovery," in which American firms are again becoming the world's most efficient producers of everything from automobiles to semiconductors, leaving the vaunted Japanese behind. As export markets expand in Europe and Asia, this new U.S. industrial juggernaut will be superbly positioned to globetrot the competition.

Inflation is hardly a worry. U.S. firms have added so much productive capacity even while reducing their work forces that there is little upward pressure on wages.

Further, you can expect government policy worldwide to choke off inflation. The great central banks in the United States, Germany and Japan serve "geriatric societies." As populations age, political pressure to create new jobs is replaced by pressure to protect savings. The result: "a mass constituency for fighting inflation."

Budget deficits are soon to join yesterday's worries. Barring war or domestic disaster, the share of the gross domestic product allocated to government spending for cash retirement benefits should remain stable, while defense and domestic discretionary programs decline under Mr. Clinton's budget.

Ahead lies "a long period of fiscal stability," probably running until 2020, when the baby-boomer retirement wave has hit. By the end of this decade, the deficit, which the Congressional Budget Office says was 4 percent of gross domestic product last year, "will settle into a comfortable 1 to 2 percent" of GDP.

Health care is a concern, Mr. Stockman concedes, but not big enough to blow Rosy Scenario away. The essence of the problem is that big employers have extracted large price concessions from the health care providers, but cost-shifting has priced small firms and individuals out of the health care market.

Mr. Clinton's health reform would deal with that by organizing the rest of America into buying pools. The plan will work, especially if it is changed (as Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen already has suggested) to allow thousands of bargaining units, not just a few giant purchasing alliances.

It might work so well, indeed, that the savings will pay for the expected growth in health care bills of the elderly and indigent and still provide insurance coverage for everyone.

Thus said David the Stockman. And you all know about his crystal ball.

The Washington Post.



'She says if we kick her out, she'll break our goddamn knees — pass it on ...'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Heroes of Sarajevo

Regarding "And So It Continues in Sarajevo, Death by Death" (Opinion, Feb. 3) by Zlatko Dizdarevic:

Even putting aside the persistent good work of Mr. Dizdarevic and his colleagues on the staff of *Oslobodjenje*, the Sarajevo daily, his article stands as one of the finest examples of journalism ever packed into 600 words. His assurance that he does not hate us, the people outside Sarajevo who read and then forget, the politicians who speak but do not act, gives us no comfort. It was not meant to, nor should it. He is right to pity us for our passive acceptance. His only error is in saying that "yesterday's heroes" have been reduced to ruins. The heroism of Mr. Dizdarevic, his *Oslobodjenje* colleagues and the people of Sarajevo will not soon be forgotten.

PHIL DAVISON,
Madrid.

The Bosnia Arms Embargo

Regarding the editorial "Encourage the Bosnians" (Opinion, Jan. 31):

Not only should the Bosnian Muslims be encouraged to defend themselves, they should not remain gravely and unfairly disadvantaged in doing so. Lift the arms embargo, and all the futile arguments about air strikes and ground troops can cease. So can the false claims to morality. The Bosnians will defend themselves against slaughter and "ethnic cleansing" without the intervention of Europe or the United States.

LEONORE SUHL,
Portimão, Portugal.

Lifting the arms embargo will do nothing to solve the three-way political dispute in Bosnia and will only intensify

and prolong the bloodshed. Were the Bosnian Muslims to receive weapons from their foreign supporters (in addition to the clandestine arms shipments they already receive), the Croats and Serbs would certainly turn to their foreign friends for more arms. Experience shows that pouring arms into a civil war ensures its continuation. From Afghanistan to Angola, terrible wars have been sustained by the "good" intentions of foreign arms suppliers.

NEVEN LEZAJIC,
London.

Voices for Restraint

Regarding the Other Comment item "Small Ways to Save Ourselves" (Opinion, Feb. 2) from the *Los Angeles Times*:

Apart from the ethical problems involved in elderly ladies gleefully profiting from deep-frozen embryos, there is the global aspect to consider. If there is one thing this dear planet is not short of, it is members of the human race.

NESTA COMBER,
Vence, France.

Two seemingly opposing doomsaying views occur frequently in your pages: The world population continues to grow, while the population of some industrialized countries is graying. The fact is, to solve overpopulation we will have to accept graying, and that will mean accepting temporarily reduced living standards. But there is little alternative — except our self-destruction on the sword of overpopulation.

GERALD C. HARDY,
Manchester, Connecticut.

North's Giveaway

What a commentary on contemporary U.S. politics and mores that Oliver North, formerly of the U.S. Marine

Corps, can be a serious contender for a U.S. Senate seat. He reportedly feels that "most people don't give a rat's patootie" about the Iran-contra affair (IHT, Jan. 29). As senator, will he propose legislation permitting indicted persons to decide on their own whether their felony is serious enough to be prosecuted? Will it matter to him if he is tied to at Senate hearings?

If nothing else, that "rat's patootie" gives him away. Any real marine knows that is not the right expression.

RICHARD C. ALLEN,
Captain, U.S. Navy (retired),
Amsterdam.

How the War Turned Out

Jonathan Yardley (*Books*, Jan. 29) remarks that "we know, now, how the [Cold] War turned out — nobody won..." Mr. Yardley presumably intends the comment as an ironic witticism. Such irony, which pervades the substance of his review, should not be given room. Would Mr. Yardley affect an equally detached irony at the news that the Cold War had been lost?

RALPH BERRY,
Kuala Lumpur.

It Was Latin to Him

Regarding "Let Us Not Be Shy About It: Tough Criticism Is Our Job" (Opinion, Feb. 4) by William Safire:

Mr. Safire, the language expert, thinks "hyperbole" is a Latin word. Perhaps he has never heard the expression: "The Greeks had a word for it." "Hyperbole" is one of those words.

CHRIS G. PETROW,
Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Editor's note: Mr. Safire expresses his regret for that error in a column on this page.

When Knowledge Is Salami And Your Computer Is Wry

By William Safire

HARPERS FERRY, West Virginia — Five thousand years ago, ancient man invented writing. Five hundred years ago, Renaissance man invented the printing press. Fifty years ago, modern man invented the computer. Five years ago, postmodern man, or person — by conceiving of all knowl-

MEANWHILE

edge as a universal salami, sliceable and compressible — put the world of information at our beck and call.

We have not yet felt the impact of that most recent revolution of communication. Here is a way to grasp the potential of digitization and compression: You know how all the old liberals are demanding huge expenditures on bigger prisons with no exits, to accommodate more and more criminals? Instead of spending all that time and money on more and bigger facilities, what if we could shrink the criminals? We could get a hundred times as many hoodlums into half the hoosegows.

That is what the salami revolution is already doing with information: slicing and shrinking it so that we do not have to rewrite the world or reinvent the wheel. As a result, the old industrial world — based on corporate or state-owned machinery driven by fossil fuel — is being quickly replaced by the information world, driven by the inexhaustible intellectual energy of the individual.

This insight was vouchsafed to me last week by the French futurologist Joël de Rosnay at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland. I'm beginning to get what's going on with all these global multimedia mergers and info-highway Goreblydbooks. We can deal with it in plain words and homely metaphors.

Picture the face of a clock. At the top, 12 o'clock, is a book; at 3 is a computer; at the bottom, 6, is a television screen; at 9 a telephone. Wind up the clock and watch it become what Mr. de Rosnay calls "unimedia."

Within the first quarter-hour, we have desktop publishing; in the second quarter-hour we have the PC-TV, with its on-demand movies and games; coming up toward the telephone at 9:00, we have the videophone, and in the last quarter, between the phone and the book at the top, we have the fax and all the two-way shopping and researching.

New stop thinking of all these devices individually and mush them all together. No, you don't get a page of print stuck in a computer showing a movie attached to your ear. No linear plodding; take a leap. You get something that you can tell what to do. Those 10 words are engraved on the key to the Info Age.

I breathed this in wonderment to my son, the software developer, and he hummed, "You mean the 'intelligent agent.'" Old stuff to the cutting-edge, but to us codgers — a world revealed.

Everybody an Aladdin: a personal genie at the service of every human being.

You program your unimedia device with all your preferences, habits, interests, foibles, capabilities and shortcomings; you command it to learn all the complicated codes to relieve you of the dreary details of communication. You confide to it your bank account and job prospects and arrange for it to respond in your language, at your educational level.

Then you talk or write to this thing in your hand. "Get me to the holistic medicine seminar in Squeedunk on Tuesday and see if there's a dentist in town." It will reply: "It's cheaper to go Wednesday, which is when the seminar begins, and you can have the aisle seat in the smoking section; after the agenda is faxed to us, I will call the databank for background and brief you on the plane; and whatsa-matter, you got a toothache?"

Sounds blue-sky, but unimedia is what's happening. Your genie will not make simple mistakes (like rooting the word hyperbole in Latin instead of Greek) or permit memory slips (like forgetting it was Francy Lane, not Dinah Shore, who sang on the 1950s "Easy Does It"). Tell it to help you find a spouse and it will match your tastes to another's in an instant, dial up the date and print out directions to the agreed-on bar.

Dangers abound: President Bill Clinton has cravenly allowed NSA (No Such Agency) to bug the info-highway. Futurists wonder if virtuous-reality love can compete with virtual-reality porn. And the big one: how to get our personal genies back in the bottle.

The New York Times.

Tolls on the Road?

THE INFORMATION revolution is hurling us into unknown economic and social challenges. Those who can afford to tap into the fast-expanding hodgepodge of communications services already enjoy the many benefits. Those who cannot are being left behind.

The Clinton administration has made access to and affordability of the nation's emerging information superhighway a major priority. Vice President Al Gore has outlined the need for "universal service."

Universal service is desirable, much like rural electrification and telephone service. But how is it to be financed?

Should government's role be one of high-tech cop in directing universal service? Should it be a federal investor, as in the electrification of rural America? Should it guarantee the private sector a rate of return in exchange for making access affordable? Or should the private sector provide universal service pro bono? These questions are emerging as the Clinton administration readies a legislative package on telecommunications.

— Los Angeles Times.

Four hundred of the world's most prominent families call Fisher Island home.

There are a few places in the world where people can truly relax and enjoy a remarkable lifestyle.

One of them is Fisher Island.

It is a 216-acre sanctuary of lovely homes, beaches and recreational pleasures, providing the finest amenities in a serene, pampered environment.

Its seaside residences are luxurious and as large as 9,000 square feet, with terraces of an additional 5,000 square feet overlooking the Gulf Stream, Biscayne Bay and the skylines of Miami and Miami Beach.

Created by William K. Vanderbilt II, great grandson of American industrialist Commodore Vanderbilt, Fisher Island has been a favorite of the world's important people for 70 years.

The family's spectacular winter estate included a dramatic home by the ocean filled with antiques from one of Napoleon's palaces. On

Countess Donatella Pecci-Biondi of Fisher Island and Rome, a best-selling author, the Countess heads Milan-based Donatella Pecci-Biondi Inc., the cosmetics company she founded.



the grounds, Vanderbilt erected charming cottages and guest villas amid resplendent gardens and fountains. The mansion and surrounding structures have been restored to their former grandeur as The Fisher Island Club.

In recent years, impressive social and recreational facilities have been added. There is a P.B. Dye championship golf course; an international spa lauded by *Town & Country* as one of the finest of the 1990s; a racquet club with clay, grass and hard courts; two deepwater marinas which host the largest yachts in the world; a mile of Atlantic beach; and a variety of excellent restaurants.

There are manicured parks for afternoon strolls; an island

shopping plaza with its own bank, post office, trattoria and dockmaster's office; and, perhaps most important of all, an atmosphere of security that allows residents to lead a life of privacy and pleasure.

Little wonder, then, that 400 of the world's most distinguished families, hailing from 39 countries, now call Fisher Island home.

We invite your inquiry. Residences \$800,000 - \$6,000,000



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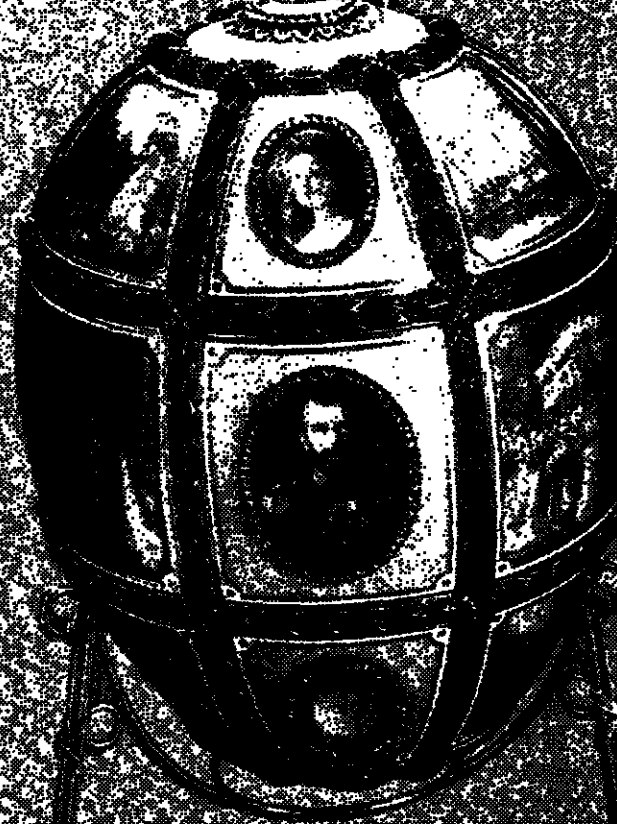
Restored Vanderbilt Guest Cottage and Seaside Villa accommodations available from \$425 to \$1,000 per night.

This project is registered with the New Jersey Real Estate Commission, NJREC 004-711 to 716. Registration does not constitute an endorsement of the merits or value of the project. Obtain and read the New Jersey Public Offering statement before signing anything. This is not an offering to any person in any state where such an offering may not lawfully be made. Equal Housing Opportunity.

Style



The ballerina Mathilda Kschessinska wearing a tiara made by Fabergé, and a silver yachting trophy.



Commemorative egg; cloisonné enamel vessel, and frame with photo of Nicholas II and the future George V.

Ins and Outs of the Label Game

PARIS — It was an idea of the extravagant 1980s: a secondary line bearing a designer logo in order to offer the label at a lower price to an ever-wider audience.

But now the concept has changed. A second designer line becomes a first priority. It is meant to appeal to a different audience, to have a separate image, to express the varied range of a creative spirit and a different facet of the designer's personality. Donna Karan's sporty DKNY range is a prime example of a fashion line that never plays second fiddle.

Christian Lacroix, a designer associated with the lux of high fashion, launches for next season his Bazar collection, shown last week on young girls with braids in their hair, boots on their feet and an attitude expressing street rather than salon.

Mixing plaid peasant skirts, frock coats, ethnic-patterned sweaters and lace tops that are part of his pantheon, Lacroix gave the collection a gust of country air. Shades of earth brown or dark berry red were used for the short jackets and wide, cuffed pants, the duffel coats, suede jackets and shearing vests. Nylon coats or quilted jackets with Provencal motifs and simple smocks proved that a designer who had served in thrall to opulent fabrics and elaborate decoration can also work on simpler lines.

"The idea is to avoid the idea of a secondary line and to look for a different clientele with a different way of dressing so that this collection becomes analogous to the main line," says Robert Bensoussan-Torres, Lacroix's president, charged with expanding the six-year-old company and turning it to profit.

His target is 100 million francs (about \$17 million) sales for Bazar in Europe for its first year, with a later expansion into the Asian and American markets. The line is made by Kenzo, another house in



Lacroix's layered velvet and plaid for his Bazar line.

the fashion group owned by Bernard Arnault. This is also part of an internal reorganization where Lacroix's leather goods will be made by Louis Vuitton, and a new fragrance, destined for 1995, created with Parfums Givenchy.

The idea of licensing a designer name across the globe went briefly out of fashion during the 1980s expansion, although companies

soon found — Gucci is the prime example — that cleaning up licenses meant reducing royalties. Bensoussan-Torres says that there are now "no more truths."

"Each house makes its own decisions — some for licensing, others for their own production," he says. "But the most important thing is to use creativity to produce salable products."

Suzy Menkes

JOURNEY TO KHIVA: A Writer's Search for Central Asia

By Philip Malcomson. 289 pages. \$22.95. Faber and Faber.

BORDERLANDS: Nation and Empire

By Scott Malcomson. 250 pages. \$22.95. Faber and Faber.

Reviewed by Luree Miller

FOR fans of travel literature there are few greater pleasures than to be guided through unknown lands by an empathetic, urban traveler who points out subtle details of place and character and

with a storyteller's skill, seamlessly links them to a country's colorful and turbulent history. This Philip Glazebrook does with élan in "Journey to Khiva: A Writer's Search for Central Asia."

Glazebrook, an English novelist, leaves The Travellers Club in London, takes the train to Moscow, flies to Tashkent (redundantly, for he would rather go overland), then drives to Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva. The time is spring 1990, but Glazebrook's search is for the past, for a thread of continuity in these fabled cities of Central Asia.

As a writer of fiction set in times past, he yearns to find physical remnants of the world his characters inhabit.

A similar quest, recounted in

"Journey to Kars," took Glazebrook in the early 1980s through the Balkans to Kars, an Armenian town on the Turkish border with Russia, where he looked longingly across the Iron Curtain. Now, as a member of the Cold War generation who never expected to penetrate the heart of Asia, he is filled with excitement and anticipation.

But what greets Glazebrook in Samarkand is a "glittering maelstrom of concrete and glass." In Bukhara his hotel rises in tiers of decks above its lagoon of concrete. "And the remaining bit of old Khiva he finds has been reconstructed into a Disney-like theme park. So he ambles through markets and narrow streets, peering into mud-walled courtyards, and sitting in *chai hans* (tea houses).

Here, and at some memorable feasts and outings, he finds remnants of the rich, warm, ethnic life the Soviets so ruthlessly attempted to destroy. On ubiquitous wooden benches set beneath shade trees, he reads, watches the colorful crowd, reminiscences and treats the reader to stories of 19th-century travelers, both Russian and English, whose exploits excite his imagination.

It is a leisurely journey, rich in exquisitely rendered descriptions, but not without incident and frustration.

In Moscow Glazebrook is attacked and nearly killed in his hotel room by a man with a knife. The indifference of the hotel staff and the ineptitude of the police are appalling. Gravely shaken, Glazebrook gleams some small comfort

from recalling similar tales from early travelers. "Only as an extension of the past does the present cease to be a chaos of meaning," is his book's theme.

All difficulties, as Glazebrook says, were worth the joy of simply being in Central Asia, to see the mountains, the steppes, and the cities where Russia and Great Britain played the Great Game for the prize of empire.

Now that that spy-laden round is over, old ethnic rivalries have resurfaced, a new Russian demagogue calls for reconquest, and another version of the Great Game may be steaming up. We are lucky to have Glazebrook's observant and entertaining interim report with an excellent annotated bibliography and index.

An American, Scott Malcomson, records his trips in 1991 and 1992 to Uzbekistan and the Balkans quite differently in "Borderlands: Nation and Empire." Malcomson is a hip young journalist in a hurry.

Born in 1961, he is now a senior editor at the Village Voice, according to his book jacket, learned the languages of Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey and Uzbekistan for his travels, surely a dazzling feat to accomplish in so short a time.

Malcomson entered Uzbekistan illegally. His interview, anecdotes and copious quotations from ideological treatises are numbered as if transcribed directly from his notebooks. So afraid is Malcomson of the label "white writer in danger," which he applies to modern travel writers, that he refers to himself in the second person, an awkward device. When he writes "Do you remember the poster above the bed of the young Bulgarian student you know?" he is speaking to himself, not you.

The key to understanding these racially and culturally mixed areas, Malcomson posits, is the individual's search for identity (leading the reader to wonder whether, in his travels, he were not searching for his own). Not surprisingly, he found that people who have been the pawns of empires from time immemorial are hopelessly unsure about who they are and with whom to cast their lot. His supporting evidence provides interesting insights into these unfortunate regions now unhappily in the news.

Luree Miller, whose books include "On Top of the World: Five Women Explorers in Tibet," wrote this for The Washington Post.

CHESS

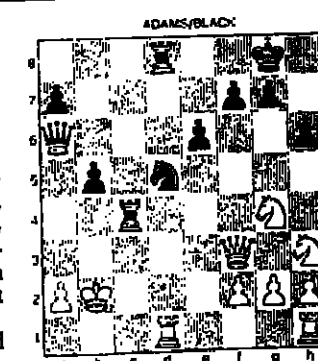
By Robert Byrne

MICHAEL ADAMS turned a timid Caro-Kann Defense into an incisive instrument of counterattack, in a game against Kiril Georgiev.

In the main lines of the Caro-Kann, Black yields his strong point in the center with 3...d6; after 4 Nc4, White gets superiority in central space, while Black digs in on three ranks to keep the opponent from further aggrandizement.

The purpose of 6 Ng5 is to avoid an exchange of knights, since reduction of material benefits the one in a cramped position. And, on 6...c6 7 Qe2, there arises the threat of 7 Nf7! Kf7 8 Qe6 Kg6 9 Bd3 Kh5 10 Qh3 mate.

This is easily warded off by 7...Nf6, but after 8 Bd3, Black must not fall into 8...Qd4? 9 Nf3 Qd5 (9...Bb4? 10 c3 Bc3 11 Kf1! costs Black a piece) 10 Ne5! Qe2 11 Rf1 Be7 12 Nef3! Qg4 13 Nf7!, which gives White a powerful attack for the sacrificed pawn.



Position after 27 Kb2

After 8...h6 9 Nf3, Black knocks out the white center pawn with 9...c5 10 d6 Bc5.

After his 11 Bd2 O-O 12 O-O, Georgiev saw that Adams could dispense with defense in favor of immediate counterattack with 12...Na4! 13 Ne5? would have

been met by 13...Qd4! 14 c3 Qf2. Georgiev tried to slow things down by 13 Bb5, yet after 13...Bd7 14 Bd7 Qd7!, he had no time to seize a pawn with 15 Bh6? because 15...Qc7 16 Bg5 Qb6 17 c3 17 Bf6 g18 c3 Rg8 19 Nh3 Ne3! 20 Rd8 Rd8 21 Qe4 Nd5 may be White's best defense, but Black's advantage is clear here, too! Ne4 18 Nh3 f6 19 Be3 Be2 20 f6 Rac8 21 Rd3 Nac3! 22 Be3 Nc3 23 Rd3 24 Rd2 Qb2 25 Kc1 Rcl wins for Black.

Georgiev failed to realize the necessity for anchoring his knight with 23 f4 to ward off 23...Nac3! 24 Be3 25 Rd8 Rd8 26 Qc2 Be5. Instead, his 23 Ng4? let Adams strike a blow with 23...Nac3!

Maybe Georgiev had overlooked that he could not interpolate 24 Nf6 because Adams would win the queen by recapturing with 24...Nf6. After 24 Be3 25 Bb2 125 Kb1 fails against 25...Rd4 26 Qf3 Rd4 27 Kc2 Qa2 28 Kd3 Rd4 mate! Rc4, Georgiev could not retreat

with 26 Qe2 because 26...Bb2 27 Kb2 Rd6 28 Rd5 Rc2 29 Qc2 Rc2 30 Kc2 Qa2 31 Kc1 Qd5 yields Black a winning queen plus three pawns for a rook plus two knights.

After 26 Qf3 Bb2 27 Kb2, Adams fired the final salvo with 27...Rc2! 28 Kc2 Qa2 29 Kd3 Qc4. Georgiev saw that 30 Kd2 Nb4 31 Kc1 (or 31 Kc3) ends in 31...Nc2 mate and he gave up.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
1. e4	c5	16. Kd1	Qc6
2. Nc3	c6	17. Bc1	Nf5
3. Nf3	Nf6	18. Bc2	Nf6
4. Nf3	Nf6	19. Qe2	Qd7
5. Nf3	Nf6	20. Qe2	Qd7
6. Ng5	Nf6	21. Nf3	Qd7
7. Qe2	Nf6	22. Nf3	Qd7
8. Bb5	Nf6	23. Nf3	Qd7
9. Bb5	Nf6	24. Nf3	Qd7
10. Bb5	Nf6	25. Nf3	Qd7
11. Bb5	Nf6	26. Nf3	Qd7
12. Bb5	Nf6	27. Nf3	Qd7
13. Bb5	Nf6	28. Nf3	Qd7
14. Bb5	Nf6	29. Nf3	Qd7
15. Bb5	Nf6	30. Nf3	Qd7

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Christopher Burke, creative director for Burke & Partners, a brand-identity agency in Paramus, New Jersey, is reading "Winesburg, Ohio" by Sherwood Anderson.

"There's no real story content, but I like the minor images. Anderson admits where he doesn't have the capacity to explain something to you, and I like that."

(K. Neil Cukier, IHT)

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Thinking Ahead Trade and R

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MARKET DIARY

Dollar Falls Slightly After Friday's Gain

NEW YORK — The dollar was slightly lower in this trading Monday afternoon, giving back some of the big gain it made Friday after the Federal Reserve Board moved to raise short-term interest rates.

As trading ended, the dollar was quoted at 1.7587 Deutsche marks, off from its two-and-a-half-year

Foreign Exchange

high of 1.7610 DM on Friday, and at 108.60 yen, compared with 109.25 yen before the weekend.

Amy Smith, senior foreign-exchange analyst for the IDEA consultancy in New York, said the dollar was "taking a rest from its sharp rise" but that the trend for the currency was still upward. She said she expected it to "test and breach" 1.77 DM early this week.

A dealer at First Boston Corp. said the dollar had started to bounce back against the yen after Lawrence Summers, the U.S. undersecretary of the Treasury for international affairs, said statements by the economist C. Fred Bergsten calling for the dollar to trade in a range of 90 yen to

110 yen were "totally unconnected with any Treasury view or position we are working on." Mr. Bergsten has previously been seen as an unofficial spokesman about economic matters for President Bill Clinton.

Although the trader said the market was skeptical of the Treasury's denial that it "was or is trying to manipulate the dollar/yen rate," he said there seemed to be "a growing trend" of distancing itself from Mr. Bergsten's remarks.

Against other currencies, the dollar was down to 1.4685 Swiss francs from 1.4725 francs but rose to 5.9620 French francs from 5.9610. The pound rose to \$1.4832 from \$1.4825.

The Swiss franc gained against both the dollar and the mark after Hans Meyer, a vice president at Swiss National Bank, said there was "not much" room for further cuts in Swiss interest rates.

Gold prices, which tend to rise with inflationary expectations, fell as the Fed's interest-rate move was viewed as a pre-emptive strike against inflation. On the Commodity Exchange, gold for April delivery settled at \$380.70 an ounce, down \$7.60. (A.F.K. Bloomberg)

MARKET: Blue Chips Rebound

Continued from Page 1

cent — below interest rates on money-market accounts and certificates of deposit.

"Historically, this differential is reversed by a decline in stock prices, so what happens to psychology in the next few months is crucial," he said, comparing the present situation to 1962, also a

N.Y. Stocks

period of low dividends, steady economic growth, and low inflation — and a 27 percent decline on Wall Street from Feb. 16 to June 22 "for no apparent reason."

"People just stopped buying," he said. "Technical analysis disagreed, and so did some of Wall Street's biggest securities houses. Goldman, Sachs & Co. recommended that investors look for bargains, increasing stock portfolios from 65 to 70 percent for pension funds and 70 to 80 percent for aggressive investors."

Lazlo Birinyi, a consultant in Greenwich, Connecticut, and former market analyst for Solomon Brothers Inc., shrugged off Friday as a blip — the latest of about eight since 1986. Half of them, he pointed out, occurred on a Friday because some portfolio managers dump stocks in market upheavals and then go off to enjoy the weekend.

In his analysis, marginal investors took profits Friday and now

will be able to take their cash back into a rising market because they do not have to pay tax on the money until April 1995. "This is a short-term decline for digestion and consolidation," he said.

But Robert Walberg, of MMS International, who several months ago predicted the dive last week almost to the day, disagreed and predicted a decline of 20 percent to 25 percent in stock prices during the next six months or so, with the Dow falling back to the level of 3,000 to 3,200, where it was in mid-1992.

IBM and GM Active

Investors returned to manufacturing stocks after Friday's plunge, betting that a stronger economy would be bullish in the long term for those issues, Bloomberg Business News reported.

IBM topped the New York Stock Exchange's most-active list, rising 2 1/4 to 54 1/2 after being named one of the most popular stocks among institutional money managers.

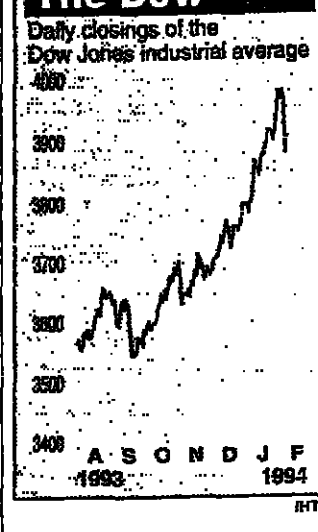
Alcoa and General Motors also were active, with Alcoa gaining 1 1/2 to 78 on buy recommendations from Lehman Brothers strategist Elaine Garzarelli.

The Nasdaq over-the-counter index climbed 1.91 points to 779.20, led by Apple Computer, which jumped 3 to 36 1/2 after a trade magazine reported the company's new line of Macintosh personal computers built with a new chip would be priced below competing models.

Via Associated Press Feb. 7

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



A S O N D J F 1993 1994

NYSE Most Active

IBM	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	4,000,000	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	+2 1/4
General Motors	1,500,000	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	+1 1/2
Alcoa	1,200,000	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	+1 1/2
Apple Computer	1,100,000	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	+3
Microsoft	1,000,000	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1 1/2
Oracle	900,000	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1 1/2
Intel	800,000	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1 1/2
IBM Corp.	700,000	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	+2 1/4
IBM Business	600,000	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	+2 1/4
IBM System	500,000	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	+2 1/4

NYSE Most Active

IBM	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	4,000,000	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	+2 1/4
General Motors	1,500,000	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	+1 1/2
Alcoa	1,200,000	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	+1 1/2
Apple Computer	1,100,000	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	+3
Microsoft	1,000,000	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1 1/2
Oracle	900,000	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1 1/2
Intel	800,000	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1 1/2
IBM Corp.	700,000	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	+2 1/4
IBM Business	600,000	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	+2 1/4
IBM System	500,000	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	+2 1/4

NYSE Daily

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
1,040	216	118	1,374	27	42

Amex Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
248	129	10	387	10	9

NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
807	247	477	1,531	10	9

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus.	3937.37	3910.26	3899.84	3906.32	-34.90
Trans.	1812.45	1823.88	1818.64	1818.64	-2.80
Util.	218.20	220.08	217.54	217.54	-1.44
Comp.	1405.57	1408.61	1404.99	1419.93	-7.69

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High Low Close Chg.

Industrials	453.75	453.75	453.75	+1.67
Utilities	160.63	161.11	160.69	+1.35
Financial	42.62	43.18	42.58	+1.19
SP 100	472.07	472.07	471.54	+1.54

NYSE Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Composite	282.14	289.14	282.81	+0.88
Industrials	274.29	274.29	274.29	+0.88
Financial	273.20	273.20	273.20	+0.88
Utilities	273.20	273.20	273.20	+0.88

NASDAQ Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Composite	282.14	289.14	282.81	+0.88
Industrials	274.29	274.29	274.29	+0.88
Financial	273.20	273.20	273.20	+0.88
Utilities	273.20	273.20	273.20	+0.88

AMEX Stock Index

High Low Last Chg.

Composite	282.14	289.14	282.81	+0.88
Industrials	274.29	274.29	274.29	+0.88
Financial	273.20	273.20	273.20	+0.88
Utilities	273.20	273.20	273.20	+0.88

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

30 Years	102.10	102.10	102.10	-0.15
10 Years	102.10	102.10	102.10	-0.15
5 Years	102.10	102.10	102.10	-0.15
1-3 Months	102.10	102.10	102.10	-0.15

Market Sales

NYSE 4 a.m. volume: 34,700,000

NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000
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EUROPEAN FUTURES

Close High Low Prev. Close

COCA (LCE)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
COCA (LCE)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
COCA (LCE)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
COCA (LCE)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Industrials

High Low Last Chg.

Industrials	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Industrials	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Industrials	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Industrials	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Metals

Close High Low Prev. Close

Aluminum	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Aluminum	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Aluminum	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Aluminum	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Financial

High Low Close Chg.

Financial	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Financial	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Financial	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Financial	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

3-MONTH STERLING (LFFE)

High Low Close Chg.

3-MONTH STERLING	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3-MONTH STERLING	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3-MONTH STERLING	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3-MONTH STERLING	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

3-MONTH EURO (LFFE)

High Low Close Chg.

3-MONTH EURO	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3-MONTH EURO	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3-MONTH EURO	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3-MONTH EURO	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

3-MONTH JPY (LFFE)

High Low Close Chg.

3-MONTH JPY	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3-MONTH JPY	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3-MONTH JPY	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3-MONTH JPY	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

3-MONTH CHF (LFFE)

High Low Close Chg.

3-MONTH CHF	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3-MONTH CHF	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3-MONTH CHF	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3-MONTH CHF	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

3-MONTH AUD (LFFE)

High Low Close Chg.

3-MONTH AUD	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3-MONTH AUD	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3-MONTH AUD	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3-MONTH AUD	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

3-MONTH NZD (LFFE)

High Low Close Chg.

3-MONTH NZD	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3-MONTH NZD	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3-MONTH NZD	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3-MONTH NZD	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

3-MONTH CAD (LFFE)

High Low Close Chg.

Germany and Italy Lag as EU Car Sales Rise 7% for Month

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Car sales rose in Europe in January but demand remained weak and Germany and Italy, Europe's largest markets, are heading for trouble, analysts said.

January new-car registrations in the 12 countries of the European Union rose 7.0 percent, to 961,840, from 898,940 a year earlier, the European Automobile Manufacturers Association said. But last year's figure had been down 28 percent from 1992 because buyers had rushed to buy cars in December before taxes increased and rebates ran out.

Car sales in January in Western Europe, which includes the 12 EU countries, Austria, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries, rose 6.8 percent, to 1.03 million, from 968,000.

West European car sales, down 15 percent for all of last year, are predicted to be flat or only 2 or 3 percent higher this year, despite the January increase.

"That's a relatively encouraging number only because it's positive," said François Colli, an analyst at Paribas Capital Markets. "Germany is a bit disappointing, however." He predicted German sales would be flat this year.

An official with the European Automobile Manufacturers Association, commenting on the 6.3 percent West European increase, said, "It's the first indication that, hopefully, recession is leveling out." However, he also noted the improvement was not dramatic because it reflected an increase over a particularly bad January 1993.

German sales in January rose 2.6 percent, to 244,300 cars, from 238,200, but sales had plunged 28 percent in January 1992 because buyers had rushed to buy cars in December before taxes increased and rebates ran out.

"The domestic market will continue to be weak and orders still are showing no sign of improvement," said Jürgen Metzner, an analyst at Deutsche Bank, who predicted German sales would fall 4 percent this year. "The only encouraging numbers are that German car export demand is growing."

The export market for German cars, including Volkswagen, Mercedes-Benz and BMW models, is picking up thanks to demand in the United States and signs of a revival for top-of-the-line new models in Japan, analysts said.

Car sales in Italy fell 10 percent in January, following a 20 percent drop in all of 1993 and a 14 percent drop in January 1993. Falling family income, worries about rising taxes and caution ahead of next month's national elections are stunting demand, said Anifa, the Italian car association.

British monthly sales now surpass Italy's, thanks to an 11.6 percent rise in 1993 and a 20.4 percent rise this January.

"The U.K. has a good, stable recovery, and that's comforting in the long-term for other countries," Mr. Colli said. "But if we've reached bottom, it might take up to a year for sales to pick up throughout Europe."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Sellers Emerge in Europe

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — European stock markets reacted sharply Monday to Friday's quarter-point rise in U.S. interest rates, but analysts generally said this did not signal a turn to a bear market.

"A quarter of a percentage point should not move markets, but it was very important from a psychological point of view," Matthew Merritt, a stock market strategist at NatWest Markets in London, said.

In London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 shares fell 99 points in early trading before regaining some confidence after Wall Street showed early strength. It still closed with a loss of 56.30 points, or 1.60 percent.

Elsewhere, the DAX index in Frankfurt fell 2.75 percent, the CAC-40 index in Paris was off 1.81 percent, and most other major European markets fell 1 percent to 3 percent. The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index fell 1.83 percent.

But many analysts viewed the sell-off as minor and perhaps even overdue. "In the context of seeing markets rise nonstop over the last year and a half, I would not consider this reaction severe," Rob Swears, equity strategist at Paribas Capital Markets in Amsterdam, said.

Many said they saw no reason to fear the U.S. interest-rate increase would have any impact on Germany's long-anticipated rate cuts. Those cuts, however, are considered likely to be delayed at least another month because of recent growth in the German money supply.

Belgium Cuts Rates Anyway

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Interest rates in the European Union can come down despite the rise in U.S. short rates, Finance Minister Philippe Maystadt of Belgium said Monday.

He spoke after Belgium's central bank, against expectations, cut its key lending rates earlier in the day. The bank trimmed its central rate for money market lending by 0.15 percentage point to 6.70 percent and its regular overnight interest rate by 0.15 point to 8.20 percent.

The Federal Reserve Board-engineered increase prompted speculation that hoped-for cuts in European rates might be delayed.

But Mr. Maystadt said there was no threat in the change in relative currency values. "We consider that a certain appreciation of the dollar against European currencies is justified," he said. (Reuters, AP)

"I wouldn't see it having any impact on the timing of the next German move," Michael Burk, currency economist at Citibank in London, said.

The big worry facing European investors is what a slight rise in American interest rates will mean to Americans' appetite for European shares. Last year, an estimated \$130 billion in investment money flowed out of the United States and helped to push up stock and bond prices from Seoul to Stockholm.

But with some analysts in Europe now predicting that U.S. interest rates will rise by as much as 1.5 percentage points over the coming year, there is concern that Americans could lose their liking for overseas investments.

Some, however, saw a positive side to the unexpected timing of the Federal Reserve Board's move, which generally had not been expected until a few months later. By not waiting for hard evidence of a resurgence in inflation, they said, the Fed may have staged a pre-emptive strike.

"By acting early, they have avoided the need for an all-out war against inflation," Mr. Burk said.

Still, with American interest rates now at last headed higher and European rates still on a downward path, an important threshold in the long bull market has been passed. Mr. Swears of Paribas said he did not think European investors would easily shrug off the U.S. rate move.

Although he insisted that eager buyers still were waiting in the wings, he said, "I expect that investors will get more cautious and that companies will have to provide better evidence that their earnings are indeed improving."

That in itself would represent a major change of stance. By most estimates, German shares, for instance, are now trading at prices averaging a high 30 times last year's corporate earnings. Meanwhile, the German economy remains deep in recession, and the Bundesbank shows no hurry about cutting rates to bring it off the bottom.

KKR Starts Venture In Europe

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. is establishing its first West European venture-capital company under the leadership of Ian Martin, who resigned Monday as nonexecutive deputy chairman of Grand Metropolitan PLC.

Mr. Martin will be chairman and chief executive of Kohlberg Kravis's Glensia Group, which will concentrate on investing in Western European companies.

Mr. Martin, 58, was at Grand Metropolitan for 14 years. He led the company's acquisition of Pillsbury Co. in 1988, and helped the U.S. food company increase its profits by 50 percent in 1990.

Kohlberg Kravis has about \$2 billion available for equity investment worldwide on which Glensia can draw.

"What differentiates us is that we could make a £300 million deal or buy a number of smaller operations and string them together," Mr. Martin said.

Once acquired, the acquisitions would be placed under Kohlberg Kravis's management. Mr. Martin said he would then work as the chairman of the acquired company.

"We are looking for situations where we can either identify or create value through restructuring and company turnarounds," he said. "There may be situations where we see value, but that value has to be drawn out."

Mr. Martin's departure from Grand Metropolitan had been expected. He was passed over at Grand Met for the position of chief executive officer when Allen Shepherd's role of chairman and chief executive was split last year.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2000	3500	2400
2000	3400	2300
2000	3300	2200
2000	3200	2100
2000	3100	2000
2000	3000	1900
1999	2900	1800
1999	2800	1700
1999	2700	1600
1999	2600	1500
1999	2500	1400
1999	2400	1300
1999	2300	1200
1999	2200	1100
1999	2100	1000
1999	2000	900
1999	1900	800
1999	1800	700
1999	1700	600
1999	1600	500
1999	1500	400
1999	1400	300
1999	1300	200
1999	1200	100
1999	1100	0
1999	1000	0
1999	900	0
1999	800	0
1999	700	0
1999	600	0
1999	500	0
1999	400	0
1999	300	0
1999	200	0
1999	100	0
1999	0	0

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- Sweden, in the early stages of recovery from its worst economic recession, is planning to reorganize its state debt and ease labor laws, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said. It recommended the government signal its commitment to low inflation by introducing index-linked debt instruments.
- Royal Nedlloyd Group NV expects to post a 1993 net loss of about 120 million guilders (\$61.7 million). In 1992 Nedlloyd booked a net loss of 58.3 million guilders.
- Alusuisse-Lonza Holding AG plans to raise 400 million Swiss francs (\$276 million) in a rights issue to finance the takeover of Lawson-Mardon Group of Canada. The Swiss chemicals, packaging and aluminum concern also said it expected a net profit of 80 million to 90 million francs in 1993.
- Unidam A/S plans to issue 5.5 million of its listed A shares at market value to improve the financial base of its Unibank unit, Denmark's second-largest bank. The issue has a nominal value of 550 million kroner (\$81 million).
- Hanson PLC is planning a public offering of 100 percent of its building subsidiary, Beazer Homes (U.K.) on the London Stock Exchange in March as it seeks to raise cash to pay off some of its £11.4 billion (\$17.1 billion) debt.
- French industrial production, excluding the construction industry, rose 0.4 percent in the third quarter of 1993, compared with the previous quarter, the National Statistics Institute said. The seasonally adjusted industrial production index rose to 108.5 in the third quarter from 108.1 in the second.
- Dalgety PLC of Britain said it earned £56.4 million (\$78.9 million) pretax in the first half ended Dec. 31, up 0.3 percent from a year earlier.
- Charles Masefield, now president of Avro International Aerospace has been appointed to head Airbus Industrie's sales department.
- Heinz Schimmler, the dismissed chief executive of Metallgesellschaft AG, is asking for compensation of 10 million deutsche marks (\$5.7 million), the German magazine Der Spiegel reported.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP, AP

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.				
United States				
Armo				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	363.0	644.0	594.0	594.0
Net Inc.	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Per Share	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
Year				
Revenue	1,444.7	2,411.0	2,121.0	2,121.0
Net Inc.	44.1	42.0	42.0	42.0
Per Share	1.34	1.26	1.26	1.26
North include charges of \$7.3 million in quarter and of \$25 million in full year.				
Burlington Industries				
1st Qtr.	1994	1993	1992	1991
Revenue	471.2	471.2	471.2	471.2
Net Inc.	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8
Per Share	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Year				
Revenue	1,890.0	1,890.0	1,890.0	1,890.0
Net Inc.	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5
Per Share	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59
Coca-Cola Enterprises				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	2,549.0	2,549.0	2,549.0	2,549.0
Net Inc.	330.0	330.0	330.0	330.0
Per Share	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
Year				
Revenue	10,120.0	10,120.0	10,120.0	10,120.0
Net Inc.	1,130.0	1,130.0	1,130.0	1,130.0
Per Share	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26
North include charges of \$25 million in quarter and of \$25 million in full year.				
Coca-Cola Enterprises				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	1,222.0	1,222.0	1,222.0	1,222.0
Net Inc.	1,222.0	1,222.0	1,222.0	1,222.0
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Year				
Revenue	4,888.0	4,888.0	4,888.0	4,888.0
Net Inc.	2,570.0	2,570.0	2,570.0	2,570.0
Per Share	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Celanese-Polymers				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	1,940.0	1,940.0	1,940.0	1,940.0
Net Inc.	1,940.0	1,940.0	1,940.0	1,940.0
Per Share	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
Year				
Revenue	7,760.0	7,760.0	7,760.0	7,760.0
Net Inc.	7,760.0	7,760.0	7,760.0	7,760.0
Per Share	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54
Continental Airlines				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	1,349.0	1,349.0	1,349.0	1,349.0
Net Inc.	1,349.0	1,349.0	1,349.0	1,349.0
Per Share	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
Year				
Revenue	5,396.0	5,396.0	5,396.0	5,396.0
Net Inc.	5,396.0	5,396.0	5,396.0	5,396.0
Per Share	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
Emerson Electric				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	3,063.0	3,063.0	3,063.0	3,063.0
Net Inc.	1,044.0	1,044.0	1,044.0	1,044.0
Per Share	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64
Year				
Revenue	12,252.0	12,252.0	12,252.0	12,252.0
Net Inc.	4,176.0	4,176.0	4,176.0	4,176.0
Per Share	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51
ITT				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	2,100.0	2,100.0	2,100.0	2,100.0
Net Inc.	1,271.0	1,271.0	1,271.0	1,271.0
Per Share	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27
Year				
Revenue	8,400.0	8,400.0	8,400.0	8,400.0
Net Inc.	5,084.0	5,084.0	5,084.0	5,084.0
Per Share	5.08	5.08	5.08	5.08
Knight-Ridder				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	6,024.0	6,024.0	6,024.0	6,024.0
Net Inc.	6,024.0	6,024.0	6,024.0	6,024.0
Per Share	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Year				
Revenue	24,096.0	24,096.0	24,096.0	24,096.0
Net Inc.	24,096.0	24,096.0	24,096.0	24,096.0
Per Share	6.02	6.02	6.02	6.02
Lilly (Eli & Co.)				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	2,681.0	2,681.0	2,681.0	2,681.0
Net Inc.	2,681.0	2,681.0	2,681.0	2,681.0
Per Share	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
Year				
Revenue	10,724.0	10,724.0	10,724.0	10,724.0
Net Inc.	10,724.0	10,724.0	10,724.0	10,724.0
Per Share	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68
McGraw-Hill				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	574.8	574.8	574.8	574.8
Net Inc.	574.8	574.8	574.8	574.8
Per Share	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Year				
Revenue	2,299.2	2,299.2	2,299.2	2,299.2
Net Inc.	2,299.2	2,299.2	2,299.2	2,299.2
Per Share	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Nafti Interprop				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	1,357.0	1,357.0	1,357.0	1,357.0
Net Inc.	1,357.0	1,357.0	1,357.0	1,357.0
Per Share	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
Year				
Revenue	5,428.0	5,428.0	5,428.0	5,428.0
Net Inc.	5,428.0	5,428.0	5,428.0	5,428.0
Per Share	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
Owens-Corning Fib.				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	754.0	754.0	754.0	754.0
Net Inc.	754.0	754.0	754.0	754.0
Per Share	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Year				
Revenue	3,016.0	3,016.0	3,016.0	3,016.0
Net Inc.	3,016.0	3,016.0	3,016.0	3,016.0
Per Share	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02
Philly Bowes				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	3,224.0	3,224.0	3,224.0	3,224.0
Net Inc.	3,224.0	3,224.0	3,224.0	3,224.0
Per Share	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Year				
Revenue	12,896.0	12,896.0	12,896.0	12,896.0
Net Inc.	12,896.0	12,896.0	12,896.0	12,896.0
Per Share	3.22	3.22	3.22	3.22
Sprint				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	196.10	196.10	196.10	196.10
Net Inc.	196.10	196.10	196.10	196.10
Per Share	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Year				
Revenue	784.40	784.40	784.40	784.40
Net Inc.	784.40	784.40	784.40	784.40
Per Share	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Stamps				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	1,134.0	1,134.0	1,134.0	1,134.0
Net Inc.	1,134.0	1,134.0	1,134.0	1,134.0
Per Share	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
Year				
Revenue	4,536.0	4,536.0	4,536.0	4,536.0
Net Inc.	4,536.0	4,536.0	4,536.0	4,536.0
Per Share	5.44	5.44	5.44	5.44
Stone Container				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	1,248.0	1,248.0	1,248.0	1,248.0
Net Inc.	1,248.0	1,248.0	1,248.0	1,248.0
Per Share	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
Year				
Revenue	5,052.0	5,052.0	5,052.0	5,052.0
Net Inc.	5,052.0	5,052.0	5,052.0	5,052.0
Per Share	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05
Textron				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	2,060.0	2,060.0	2,060.0	2,060.0
Net Inc.	2,060.0	2,060.0	2,060.0	2,060.0
Per Share	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
Year				
Revenue	8,240.0	8,240.0	8,240.0	8,240.0
Net Inc.	8,240.0	8,240.0	8,240.0	8,240.0
Per Share	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Times Mirror				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0
Net Inc.	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0
Per Share	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Year				
Revenue	4,040.0	4,040.0	4,040.0	4,040.0
Net Inc.	4,040.0	4,040.0	4,040.0	4,040.0
Per Share	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
Timken				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0
Net Inc.	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0
Per Share	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Year				
Revenue	4,040.0	4,040.0	4,040.0	4,040.0
Net Inc.	4,040.0	4,040.0	4,040.0	4,040.0
Per Share	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Union Carbide				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0
Net Inc.	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Year				
Revenue	4,040.0	4,040.0	4,040.0	4,040.0
Net Inc.	4,040.0	4,040.0	4,040.0	4,040.0
Per Share	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Unocal				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0
Net Inc.	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0
Per Share	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Year				
Revenue	4,040.0	4,040.0	4,040.0	4,040.0
Net Inc.	4,040.0	4,040.0	4,040.0	4,040.0
Per Share	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Xerox				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	2,540.0	2,540.0	2,540.0	2,540.0
Net Inc.	2,540.0	2,540.0	2,540.0	2,540.0
Per Share	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46
Year				
Revenue	10,160.0	10,160.0	10,160.0	10,160.0
Net Inc.	10,160.0	10,160.0	10,160.0	10,160.0
Per Share	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60
Tosco				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	1,710.0	1,710.0	1,710.0	1,710.0
Net Inc.	1,710.0	1,710.0	1,710.0	1,710.0
Per Share	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43
Year				
Revenue	6,840.0	6,840.0	6,840.0	6,840.0
Net Inc.	6,840.0	6,840.0	6,840.0	6,840.0
Per Share	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71
Uplight				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	926.0	926.0	926.0	926.0
Net Inc.	926.0	926.0	926.0	926.0
Per Share	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Year				
Revenue	3,704.0	3,704.0	3,704.0	3,704.0
Net Inc.	3,704.0	3,704.0	3,704.0	3,704.0
Per Share	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
Washington Post				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	1,184.0	1,184.0	1,184.0	1,184.0
Net Inc.	1,184.0	1,184.0	1,184.0	1,184.0
Per Share	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
Year				
Revenue	4,736.0	4,736.0	4,736.0	4,736.0
Net Inc.	4,736.0	4,736.0	4,736.0	4,736.0
Per Share	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
Whirlpool				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	1,184.0	1,184.0	1,184.0	1,184.0
Net Inc.	1,184.0	1,184.0	1,184.0	1,184.0
Per Share	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
Year				
Revenue	4,736.0	4,736.0	4,736.0	4,736.0
Net Inc.	4,736.0	4,736.0	4,736.0	4,736.0
Per Share	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
Witco				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	493.0	493.0	493.0	493.0
Net Inc.	493.0	493.0	493.0	493.0
Per Share	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Year				
Revenue	1,972.0	1,972.0	1,972.0	1,972.0
Net Inc.	1,972.0	1,972.0	1,972.0	1,972.0
Per Share	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49
Xerox				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	2,540.0	2,540.0	2,540.0	2,540.0
Net Inc.	2,540.0	2,540.0	2,540.0	2,540.0
Per Share	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46
Year				
Revenue	10,160.0	10,160.0	10,160.0	10,160.0
Net Inc.	10,160.0	10,160.0	10,160.0	10,160.0
Per Share	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60
Sprint				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	196.10	196.10	196.10	196.10
Net Inc.	196.10	196.10	196.10	196.10
Per Share	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Year				
Revenue	784.40	784.40	784.40	784.40
Net Inc.	784.40	784.40	784.40	784.40
Per Share	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Stone Container				
4th Qtr.	1993	1992	1991	1990
Revenue	1,248.0	1,248.0	1,248.0	1,248.0
Net Inc.	1,248.0	1,248.0	1,248.0	1,248.0
Per Share	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
Year				

Model 1

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*


12 Month		Div	Yld	PE	Stk 100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge
High	Low								

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一、本行自成立以來，承蒙各界愛護，業務日見發達。茲為擴大服務起見，特在
 上海南京路設立總行，並在各埠設立分行及代理店。凡有存款、放款、匯兌等項，
 無不竭誠歡迎。本行資本定額為一千萬元，現已收足五百萬元。其餘五百萬元，
 由股東分期繳納。本行之利，按年分配，利息優厚。凡欲入股者，請向本行接洽。
 二、本行辦理各項銀行業務，如：存款、放款、匯兌、貼現、倉庫、保險等。手續簡便，
 收費低廉。如有需要，請隨時光臨。本行地址：上海南京路一百號。電話：一二三四五。
 三、本行設有儲蓄部，專辦各種儲蓄存款。利率優厚，手續簡單。凡有志儲蓄者，
 請向本行儲蓄部洽談。本行亦設有信託部，辦理各項信託業務。如有委託，請向
 本行信託部洽談。本行信譽昭著，資金雄厚，絕對可靠。特此公告。

**Smooth as silk is
from the heart**



a smile that comes
not the handbook.



[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

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[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which is illegible due to extreme blurring.]

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[The page contains dense, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

Sl. No.	Name of the Candidate	Grade	Percentage
1	ABHIJITH K P	B	75.00
2	ABHIRAM K	B	75.00
3	ABHIRAM K	B	75.00
4	ABHIRAM K	B	75.00
5	ABHIRAM K	B	75.00
6	ABHIRAM K	B	75.00
7	ABHIRAM K	B	75.00
8	ABHIRAM K	B	75.00
9	ABHIRAM K	B	75.00
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94	ABHIRAM K	B	75.00
95	ABHIRAM K	B	75.00

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue prices. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) fortnightly (every two weeks); (r) - regularly; (1) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

Feb. 7, 1994

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not all funds are quoted. The figures are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of those quoted by issue prices. * weekly. * monthly. * quarterly. * bi-monthly. * tri-monthly. * quarterly. *

**"Which Way Are
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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

RECEIVED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON

AMEX

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect bids trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1994

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]**NASDAQ**

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible][illegible]

13 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk	High	Low	Latest	CV	Vol
1996	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
1997	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
1998	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
1999	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2000	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2001	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2002	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2003	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2004	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2005	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2006	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2007	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2008	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2009	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2010	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2011	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2012	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2013	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2014	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2015	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2016	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2017	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2018	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2019	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2020	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2021	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2022	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2023	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2024	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2025	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2026	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2027	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2028	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2029	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04

13 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk	High	Low	Latest	CV	Vol
1996	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
1997	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
1998	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
1999	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2000	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2001	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2002	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2003	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2004	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2005	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2006	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2007	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2008	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2009	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2010	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2011	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2012	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2013	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2014	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2015	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2016	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2017	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2018	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2019	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2020	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2021	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2022	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2023	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2024	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2025	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2026	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2027	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2028	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2029	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04

13 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk	High	Low	Latest	CV	Vol
1996	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
1997	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
1998	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
1999	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2000	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2001	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2002	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2003	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2004	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2005	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2006	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2007	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2008	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2009	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2010	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2011	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2012	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2013	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2014	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2015	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2016	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2017	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2018	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2019	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2020	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2021	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2022	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2023	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2024	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2025	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2026	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2027	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2028	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
2029	1.16	1.04	1.04	2.22	19.2	13	13	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04

[illegible]

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	SE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Change
1794	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
1795	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
1796	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
1797	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
1798	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
1799	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
1800	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
1801	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
1802	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
1803	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
1804	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
1805	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
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1826	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
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1842	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
1843	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
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1874	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
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1886	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
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1894	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
1895	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
1896	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar		4 1/8	13	1.00	100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
1897	10 1/2	10 1/4	Amstar									

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SPORTS

Kentucky Starts Big Week Right

The Associated Press
A month before the "March Madness" of the NCAA championship tournament starts, Kentucky's coach, Rick Pitino, is giving his team a taste of what's to come.

The seventh-ranked Wildcats started a tough seven-day stretch

COLLEGE BASKETBALL
Sunday by beating No. 11 Massachusetts, 67-64.

On Wednesday, Kentucky (18-3) will be at home to No. 6 Arkansas of the Southeastern Conference.

On Saturday, the Wildcats will be at No. 15 Syracuse of the Big East.

Against the Minutemen (17-4) of the Atlantic 10, Jared Prickett got 17 points and 15 rebounds in the neutral-site game at East Rutherford, New Jersey.

"I think Jared realized that if we didn't rebound, we wouldn't win," Pitino said. "We were fortunate to win the game. I'm very proud of our guys and the way they executed down the stretch."

Kentucky scored the game's final seven points. Lou Roe had 28 points and 13 rebounds for Massachusetts, but did not get open for a shot in the last three minutes.

But the Massachusetts coach, John Calipari, who had been distraught over his team's poor play, saw signs of progress.

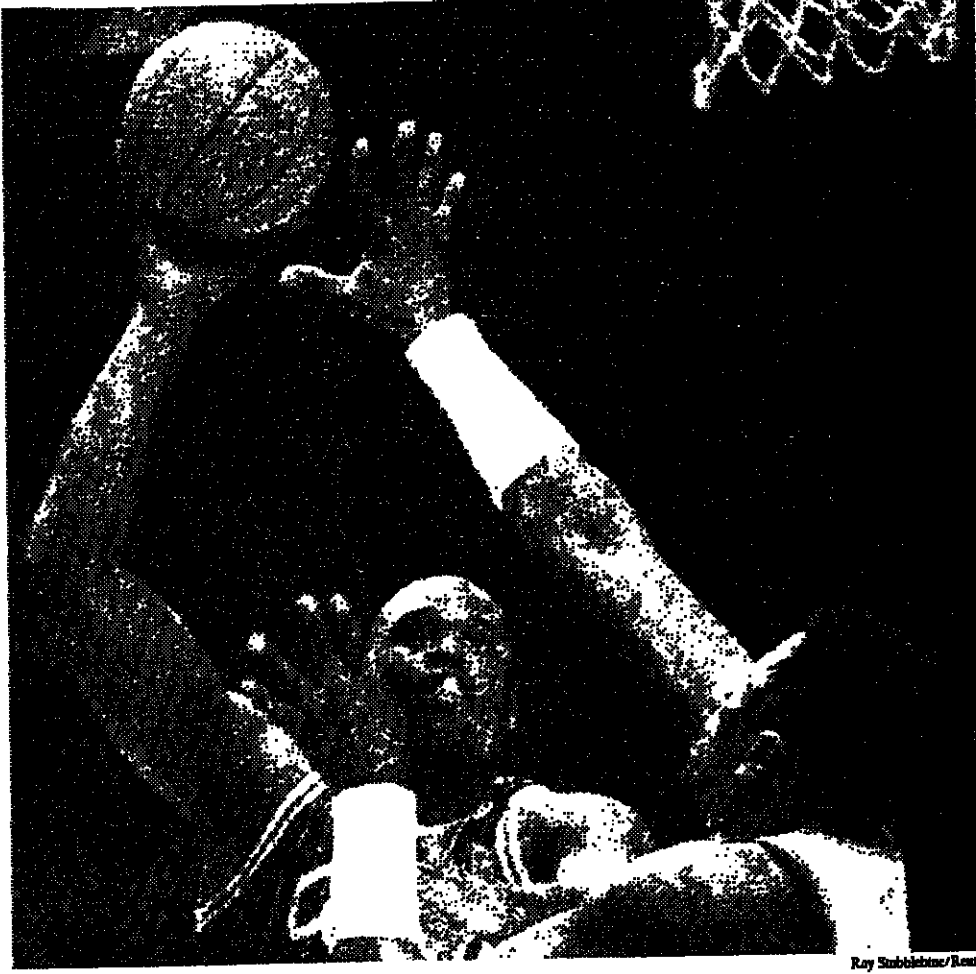
"It means I learned a lot about my team," Calipari said. "I learned that we're a little bit better than I thought."

No. 9 Kansas 94, Nebraska 87: Steve Woodberry scored 25 points as Kansas (20-3, 5-2 Big Eight) became the first Division I team to win 20 games this season. Eric Piatkowski had 26 for visiting Nebraska (12-6, 2-4).

No. 8 Purdue 87, Iowa 78: Glenn Robinson, leading the Big Ten at 28.5 points a game, scored 34 for host Purdue (18-3, 6-3). He got all of the Bulls' points during a 13-4 run in the second half that stopped Iowa (9-9, 3-6).

No. 9 Louisville 78, Vanderbilt 62: Freshman guard DeJuan Wheat had 21 points and led an early second-half spurt for Louisville (18-2). Billy McCaffrey made five 3-pointers and scored 21 for visiting Vanderbilt (10-8).

No. 18 Saint Louis 91, DePaul 81: Ervin Cragg scored 13 points in the first 10 minutes and finished with 22 for host Saint Louis (18-1, 5-1 Great Midwest). Brandon Cole had 14 for DePaul (13-6, 2-5).



Shaquille O'Neal, left, and the Magic ran out of tricks against Patrick Ewing and the Knicks.

Spurs Bounce Nets To Win 7 Straight

The Associated Press
"San Antonio Spurs" and "NBA elite" don't often appear in the same sentence, but that should change.

The Spurs defeated the New Jersey Nets, 104-102, in overtime Sunday night to complete a three-game road trip with three victories. San Antonio has a seven-game winning

NBA HIGHLIGHTS
streak, at present the longest in the National Basketball Association.

With only one game left before the All-Star break, the Spurs are 33-14 and only 1 1/2 games behind the Houston Rockets in the Midwest Division. Only the Rockets, the Seattle SuperSonics, New York Knicks, Chicago Bulls and Atlanta Hawks have a better record than San Antonio, and not by much.

"I like what I am seeing with this team," center David Robinson said. "We're growing up and maturing and coming on as a team. Dennis Rodman has really helped. I feel this year we are equipped to win. I didn't feel like that in the past."

Robinson was key to San Antonio's victory, sinking two foul shots with 4.1 seconds left to make it 104-102. He then deflected the ensuing inbound pass to prevent New Jersey from getting off a decent shot at the end of overtime.

Robinson played 51 minutes, and had 36 points and 12 rebounds. Rodman grabbed 20 rebounds; it was the 18th time he has had at least 20 in a game this season.

Derrick Coleman led New Jersey with 28 points and 14 rebounds, but he fouled Robinson on a drive

down the lane to put the San Antonio center on the line for the game-winning points.

Suns 89, Bulls 88: Chicago, playing in Phoenix for the first time since winning its third straight NBA title on John Paxson's last-second 3-pointer last June, had another chance at a last-shot victory but closely guarded Scottie Pippen shot an airball at the buzzer.

Kevin Johnson, who missed 15 of the last 16 games because of a lower-leg injury, led the Suns with 22 points.

Knicks 95, Magic 77: In Madison Square Garden, Patrick Ewing got the better of Shaquille O'Neal as New York won for the seventh time in eight games.

Ewing got 32 points and nine rebounds; O'Neal had 22 and 13. Charles Oakley had 21 rebounds for New York.

Rockets 101, Timberwolves 90: In Houston, Hakeem Olajuwon had 25 points and 17 rebounds, and Otis Thorpe added 19 points and 17 rebounds against Minnesota.

It was also announced that the trade that was to bring Sean Elliott from Detroit to Rockets had been voided when Elliott failed his physical.

The Rockets' coach, Rudy Tomjanovich, would not say what part of the physical Elliott had failed, and the Pistons president, Tom Wilson, said, "I don't want to comment on that because it invades Sean's element of privacy."

Wilson added: "But I can tell you the whatever the condition is, it doesn't prevent him from playing."

NFC Wins Pro Bowl

The Associated Press
HONOLULU — Bobby Hebert, a late replacement for the injured Troy Aikman in the Pro Bowl, engineered two second-half scoring drives that gave the National Football Conference a 17-3 victory over the American Football Conference.

The Atlanta Falcons' quarterback completed four of six throws for 68 yards, one 15-yard touchdown pass to Chris Carter of the Minnesota Vikings 1:19 into the final quarter Sunday.

That followed a fumble recovery by Chicago's Richard Dent at the AFC 19, after Minnesota's John Randle stripped the ball from Warren Moon of the Houston Oilers.

Andre Rison of the Falcons, who had six catches for 86 yards, was voted the game's most valuable player.

The NFC defense came up with four interceptions and two fumble recoveries. Chicago's Donnell Woolford intercepted a pass by Boomer Esiason of the New York Jets in the NFC end zone with 4:30 left to ensure victory.

Tight end Brent Jones of the San Francisco 49ers fractured his right ankle in the first half. He will be able to begin working out again in six to eight weeks, which means he should be ready for training camp.

Some of the NFL's big names missed the game because of injuries, including quarterbacks Aikman of Dallas, Joe Montana of Kansas City and Phil Simms of the New York Giants; running backs Emmitt Smith of Dallas and Barry Sanders of Detroit; wide receivers Andre Reed of Buffalo and Sterling Sharpe of Green Bay, and defensive end Bruce Smith of Buffalo.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
New York	32	12	33
Orlando	30	20	25
Atlanta	22	22	19
New Jersey	21	23	17
Boston	20	26	13
Philadelphia	19	28	11
Washington	15	30	11

Central Division			
Atlanta	32	12	33
Chicago	30	20	25
Cleveland	22	22	19
Charlotte	21	23	17
Indiana	20	26	13
Los Angeles	19	28	11
Memphis	15	30	11

Western Conference			
Midwest Division			
Houston	30	14	28
San Antonio	23	21	19
Phoenix	22	24	17
Denver	22	24	17
Minnesota	14	30	11
Utah	14	30	11

Pacific Division			
Seattle	30	14	28
Portland	23	21	19
Golden State	22	24	17
L.A. Clippers	16	27	11
L.A. Lakers	16	27	11
Sacramento	13	31	7

SUNDAY'S RESULTS			
Orlando	17	25	19-77
New York	91	77	25-81
O'Neal 21-18 11-11, Horowitz 4-12 14-18			
N.Y. Knicks 95, Magic 77: Ewing 32-19 11-11, Horowitz 4-12 14-18			
Atlanta 95, Bulls 88: Pippen 22-19 11-11, Horowitz 4-12 14-18			
San Antonio 104, Nets 102: Robinson 36-12 11-11, Horowitz 4-12 14-18			
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SPORTS

For the Bosnians in Lillehammer, Death Remains Their Companion

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

LILLEHAMMER, Norway — After 11 months of being trapped, Igor Boras thought he had escaped war-torn Sarajevo. By the time he arrived at the Olympics, the hemorrhaging had caught up to him.

As he walked through the Oslo airport, Boras looked up at a television screen. It was showing bodies stacked where bread and macaroni and beans had once been in Sarajevo's central market. Sixty-eight were dead, some 200 wounded by a mortar attack. A prosthetic leg lay on the ground, attached to a boot but no longer to a person. Boras did not want to see any more.

He could have been in that market on Saturday, if a UN plane had not whisked him away a day earlier to begin his preparations for bobsledding at the Winter Games. Boras said he

lived in a Catholic seminary, only 100 meters away from the market where people came to buy food and trade clothes. The seminary was safer than his parents' home, and he could count on electricity and extra food for his mother.

"I couldn't stop crying," Boras was saying now in the Olympic athletes' village, sitting on a couch, legs crossed, back in front of a television, his eyes now dry and hollow. On the screen, the carnage had its own logo — Terror in Sarajevo — and theme music. "Life is so cheap now, worth the price of one bullet," Boras said.

He did not know for sure, but his parents would not likely have been at the market. His mother is an English teacher, his father a retired civil engineer. There was no hope of calling home to find out if they were safe, Boras said. The phone lines had been cut a long time ago.

"I am worried about my girlfriend," Boras said.

He is 26, a Croat, tall and pale, with the clipped haircut of incarceration. He is built like a basketball player now instead of a thick, muscular bobsledder. He has lost 18 pounds (8 kilos) in the last year. The Olympics are not for winning, just for proving that he is still alive.

"Life is made of small things, and this small thing is very important for Sarajevo," Boras said. "I want to be here to show people that we are not savages, that we are normal, and to show people that we still believe in our country."

There are eight others here with him on the Bosnia-Herzegovina Olympic team — three Serbs, two Croats and four Muslims — athletes living and training together when their whole country has blown apart.

"People don't understand — about 85 per-

cent of Muslims and Serbs and Croats want to live together in peace," said Nizar Zacciragic, another member of the bobsled team.

Zacciragic left Sarajevo on Jan. 25, making his way to the airport in an armored personnel carrier. Here in Norway, he said, he is eating only once a day because the food is too rich after a diet of bread and water at home. He sat with Boras in the Olympic village on Sunday, watching the bloody stack of bodies on television, leaning forward in his chair, mouth agape, his thick hands clenched, wondering why someone will not stop the fighting. Disgusted, he blamed President Bill Clinton of the United States and President Francois Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister John Major of Britain for their inaction. He mentioned their names and the words came out as if he were spitting.

"One serious phone call could stop this war,"

Zacciragic said. "Clinton and Mitterrand and Major, they are drinking whisky and eating steaks and playing golf. They don't care. They are dolls. There is some great cinema pulling their strings behind a curtain."

The nine Bosnian athletes will march in Saturday's opening ceremony at the Olympics, walking behind the Bosnian flag with its field of white and its crest bearing a silver slash and golden lilies. Zacciragic said he felt more numb than proud.

"It's a strange feeling, like I had an operation on my body and they used an anesthetic," he said.

Verona Marjanovic, a 20-year-old luger, the daughter of a Serbian father and Croatian mother, said she felt selfish and guilty. She has been out of Sarajevo exactly one year. On Friday, she spoke to her father and mother and sister for the first time since she left. Two

minutes on a satellite call, enough time only to find out that they were safe and the house was still standing.

"I'm ashamed to be here," Marjanovic said, adding: "I left all these people and they are getting killed, and I'm here just to do sports. If you live in Sarajevo, you don't know what it is to be free. If you're not in Sarajevo, you don't have to worry about food, you don't have to worry about getting killed while you sleep, you don't have to worry about drinking a cup of coffee in a cafe."

What happens after the Games? Will Bosnia's athletes go home? These are questions Boras asks himself over and over, and still he has no answers.

"The only wish of my mother is that I get out and stay out," he said, his voice halting. "She doesn't want me to come home. She wants me to be safe."

Jordan Gets Wish:
A Baseball Contract

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Michael Jordan, the retired star of the National Basketball Association, agreed Monday to a minor-league baseball contract with the major leagues' Chicago White Sox and will go to spring training.

Jordan, 31, fielded questions after fielding pop-ups and grounders in front of about 200 reporters, photographers and camera operators at a gym near Comiskey Park in his first work out in front of media. He also entered the batting cage to hit some soft pitches from a White Sox scout and then some harder throws from a college player.

"I've never been afraid to fail," Jordan said. "That's something you have to deal with in reality. I think I'm strong enough as a person to accept failing. But I can't accept not trying."

Jordan agreed to a contract with the Nashville Sounds, the White Sox affiliate in the Class AAA American Association. Jordan said he is willing to go to the minors if the White Sox think he can make it to the majors. He said he will try to make the major league club this spring.

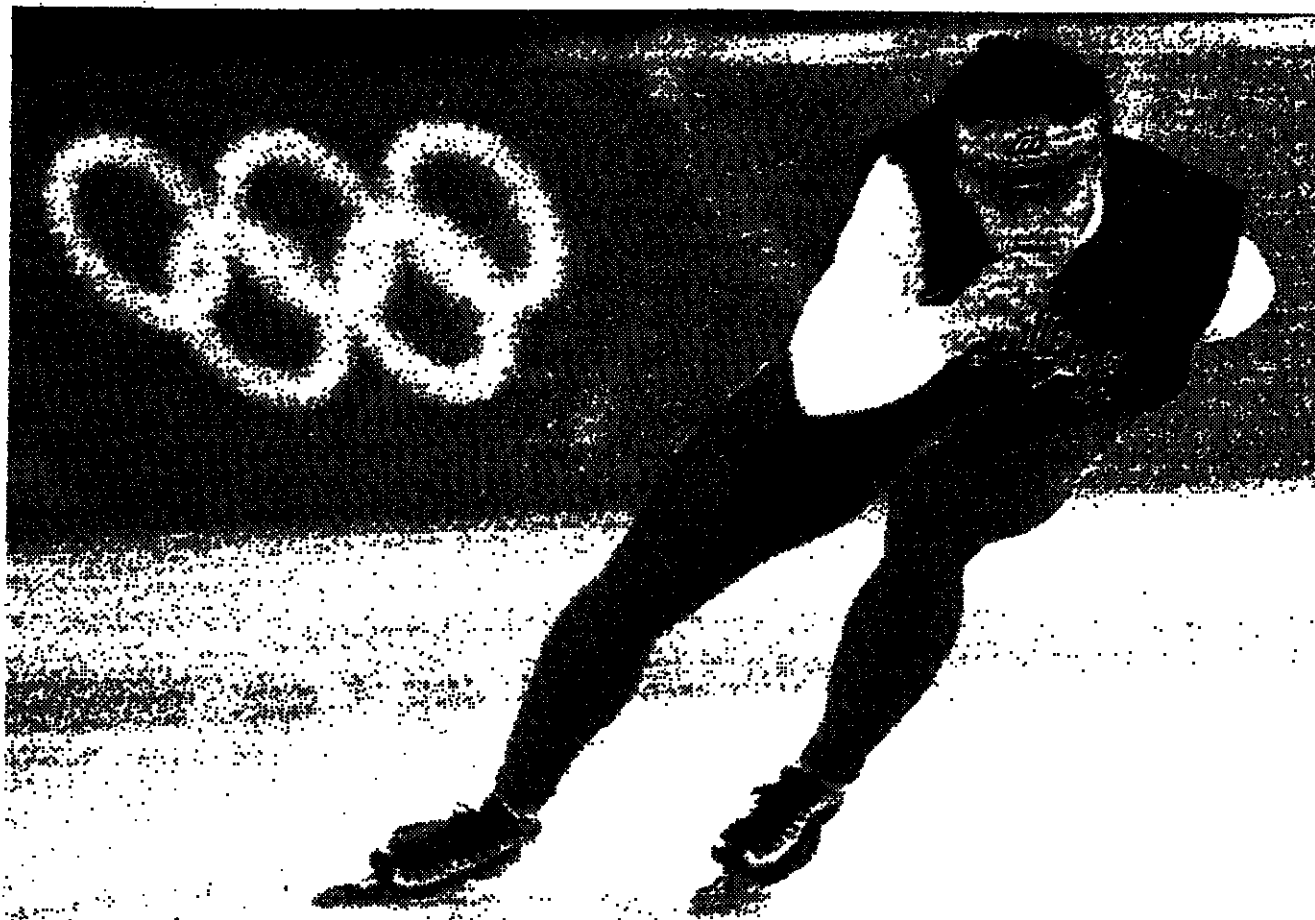
"He'll have to earn it, nothing's going to be given to him," said the White Sox general manager, Ron Schuler. "We're going to go north with the best 25."

Schuler said Jordan will need a lot of work in Sarasota, Florida, site of the club's camp, and added: "He's going to have some sore hands for a couple of weeks."

Jordan's efforts to play baseball with the White Sox became serious last month, even though he hasn't played baseball since high school. He has been taking batting practice from Schuler, a former major league pitcher.

Both Schuler and the team's manager, Gene Lamont, have said that Jordan's hitting has progressed, but both have also said that it's a one-in-a-million chance for him to make a major league team, despite his athletic abilities.

Jordan has said that playing baseball was something his father, who was murdered last summer, always wanted him to do.



World sprint champion Dan Jansen of the United States just missed breaking the 1,000-meter record Monday in a time trial.

Kerrigan Attack:
Publicists' Dream,
Moralists' Horror

New York Times Service

Before Tonya Harding's life went from hard times to television's tabloid "Hard Copy," before Nancy Kerrigan became America's victimized sweetheart and her attackers became America's most wanted, these Winter Olympics figured to be a placid gathering in Lillehammer, Norway, of familiar participants and redundant accomplishment.

Only two years have passed since the last Winter Games, in Albertville, France. Many athletes have remained in training, not having to shelve their Olympic hopes for the customary four-year wait.

Bonnie Blair and Alberto Tomba are back hoping to win their fourth and fifth gold medals; Dan Jansen is back, too, still hoping to win his first. The idea behind this Olympic restructuring, the separating of the Winter Games from the shadow of the Summer Games, was partly to give the smaller, quaint Winter Olympics their own identity. Now they have one. The wrong one.

The stories of Blair, Jansen and Tomba as well as the return to Olympic figure skating of gold medalists Brian Boitano, Katerina Witt and Torvill and Dean have been overwhelmed by the Jan. 6 clubbing attack on Kerrigan.

It is a story unlike any other that has contravened the tattered Olympic spirit of fair play and sportsmanship, the specter of one athlete's associates attempting to incapacitate another athlete for competitive and financial gain.

Even as Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, continues to call for a truce from the fighting in Bosnia during the Games, he cannot guarantee peace in the genteel world of figure skating.

"It takes us down to the wrestling league," said Claire Ferguson, president of the U.S. Figure Skating Association. "That's too bad."

[Harding's lawyers issued a statement Monday. The Associated Press reported. It said:

[Tonya Harding is concentrating on her preparation for the Olympics and working with her attorneys on a response to the request of the USFSA. We stress that in its statement the USFSA does not conclude that Ms. Harding has in any way been involved in any wrongdoing or in any way violated its code of ethics. Ms. Harding will respond to this request in compliance with the bylaws and rules of the USFSA.]

But in an odd, even perverse way, this is the best thing that ever happened to figure skating. The sport has gone from the sports page to the front page.

The women's competition in Norway, CBS officials say, may provide the highest rating ever for an Olympic program. Some television executives are even talking Super Bowl ratings numbers.

"I don't think anything could have done more for figure skating than this," said Tom Collins, a skating tour promoter from Minneapolis. "It's too bad it had to happen this way. But it has."

Michael Rosenberg, an agent from Palm Springs, California, who once represented Harding, said: "This has got all the elements of soap opera, Shakespeare and fairy tales. You've got a villain, you've got a heroine who looks like Snow White, and you've got this incredible drama. The kingdom is at stake."

Kerrigan has become the most visible, sympathetic female athlete in the world. Two years ago, ner-

vous, painfully inarticulate, she struggled to answer simple questions put to her at news conferences.

Eleven months ago, at the world championships in Prague, she skated a disastrous long program, finished fifth and was caught by the television cameras saying "I just want to die" as she awaited her scores in the kiss-and-cry area.

She had a fragile confidence and had never skated a clean program in practice, much less in competition, winning a bronze medal at the 1992 Winter Games only because Harding, who finished fourth, fell in both her short and long programs.

But this attack has drawn Kerrigan out of a skater's sheltered life, has imbued her with a certain awareness and eloquence and, according to her coaches, intractable determination.

"She might have fragile emotions on the ice, but she doesn't have fragile emotions about things like this," said Mary Scottvold, who coaches Kerrigan with her husband, Eddy. "She's a very tough little girl. She's a fighter."

Can she win a gold medal? Yes, but the competition is wide open.

Even healthy, Kerrigan will not have skated before judges in nearly three months. She will not have competed against any of her Olympic opponents in four months. Surya Bonaly of France, the European champion, is a more skilled jumper; world champion Oksana Baiul, the 16-year-old orphan from Ukraine, is a more elegant skater.

Chen Lu of China is another formidable rival and potential medalist. Harding and Japan's Midori Ito, who has since turned professional after winning the silver medal in the 1992 Olympics, are the only two women to have landed a triple axel, the most difficult of jumps because it requires three and a half revolutions in the air.

"I have to skate the performance of my life," Kerrigan has said.

If she does, and wins a gold medal, her comeback would earn Olympic mortality, as well as \$10 to \$15 million in endorsements, appearances, tours, clinics, skating camps, even movies.

By mid-January, some 35 movie-of-the-week offers had come through the transom, producers eager to tell the story of her blue-collar upbringing, the daughter of a welder and a blind mother from Stoneham, Massachusetts, who overcame all the odds to become Rocky on skates.

"If she wins, she will be the biggest thing in the history of figure skating," said Collins, the promoter. "She'll do better than Dorothy Hamill and Peggy Fleming combined."

Whatever happens at the Olympics, figure skating will never be looked upon the same. Its delicate porcelain world has shattered. A glamour sport has been exposed for its pettiness and vicious one-upmanship.

In the coming weeks, the Olympic ice ball will be full and the rest of the world will be watching the figure skaters, if for all the unintended reasons.

"This robs the Games of such an important ideal, fair play," said John Rugeley, who represents athletes as a member of the U.S. Olympic Committee. "It happened with Ben Johnson. He was one person who screwed up, but he robbed the Games themselves of something. That's what hurts so much."

—JERE LONGMAN

U.S. Skater's Brother
Arraigned for Murder

The Associated Press

LORAIN, Ohio — The brother of U.S. Olympic ice dancer Elizabeth Punsalan pleaded not guilty Monday to a charge of aggravated murder in the stabbing death of his father.

Ricardo Punsalan, 20, waived his right to a preliminary hearing and Lorain Municipal Judge Gustavo Nunez turned the case over to the Lorain County grand jury. He ordered Punsalan held without bond.

Punsalan was allowed to meet briefly with family members before the hearing, court officials said.

He was arrested after his mother and a brother found Dr. Ernesto R. Punsalan, 57, stabbed in his bed.

An autopsy showed Punsalan died of blood loss, Lorain County Coroner Paul Matys said. One wound, in the chest, had pierced the heart, and one in the upper abdomen had pierced the stomach, Matys said.

Officials would not comment on a motive.

The U.S. Olympic Committee said Elizabeth Punsalan and her husband and partner, Jerod Swallow, were to arrive in Norway with the other U.S. skaters on Thursday.

Punsalan, in a statement issued earlier, said she would compete at the Games in tribute to her father. He was stabbed Friday night in the family's home in Sheffield Lake, 20 miles (32 kilometers) west of Cleveland.

"My father was proud of my skating achievements and would have wanted me to go on to Lillehammer," she said. "I will try to skate my very best there in his memory."

Punsalan, 23, and Swallow, 27, won the ice-dancing competition Jan. 7 at the U.S. Figure Skating Championships in Detroit. They had married in September and live in Pontiac, Michigan.

Ricardo Punsalan had been released on a weekend pass from the psychiatric unit at St. Joseph Hospital and Health Center in Lorain on Friday afternoon, said the Reverend John J. McCaffrey of St. Thomas Catholic Church.

The elder Punsalan, a general surgeon, was aware of his son's problems but didn't want to commit him to a long-term center, said a family friend, Dr. Parash Patel, a colleague at BMH Regional Medical Center in Elyria.

Elizabeth Punsalan said her brother had been receiving treatment for psychological problems and drug addiction. David M. Tocchi, a neighbor and family friend, said Ricardo Punsalan and his father never fought. "I never heard Dr. Punsalan raise his voice to any of his kids or hit them," he said.

Tocchi said he also was aware of Ricardo Punsalan's medication switch.

"I know he was on Prozac at one time and that he just was switched over to some other medication a short time ago," Tocchi said. "But I don't know what he is taking now or what he was switched over from."

Prozac is an anti-depressant drug used in combating depression and mental illness.



Flags flew as a skier trained on the cross-country course, but the crowds were yet to come.

Jansen Gives
Warning: Just
Misses Mark

Reuters

HAMAR, Norway — World speed skating sprint champion Dan Jansen sent his rivals a warning Monday when he just missed breaking the world 1,000-meter record in a time trial.

The U.S. skater sizzled round the track in a personal best of 1 minute, 12.40 seconds, 0.14 seconds inside the world mark set by Canada's Kevin Scott last December.

The trial was not timed electronically, but by stopwatch, which Jansen's coach, Peter Mueller, said was usually 0.2 seconds too fast.

The corrected time would be about 1:12.60.

"That's good enough. We'll take it," said a smiling Mueller. "It's the first time he's ever been below 1 minute 13 seconds."

Jansen, who has raced in three Olympics but never won a medal, also finished first in a 500-meter trial, recording 35.90. He set the world record of 35.76 last month in Calgary.

The trials were designed to give skaters the chance to get used to the super-fast rink at Hamar.

Russia's Sergei Klevenchik and Alexander Golubev finished second and third behind Jansen, in 36.20 and 36.30, respectively.

"That's not bad at all, it's totally satisfactory for a time trial," said the Russian coach, Boris Vasilovsky.

Miller Comes From Far Back, 1987, to Win at Pebble Beach

New York Times Service

PEBBLE BEACH, California — There is always something of a vaguely mystic quality to the golf and the surroundings here.

But old Pebble Beach has never been as mysterious and dreamlike as Sunday when, out of the mists of time, a retired golfer stepped up and won the AT&T Pebble Beach National Pro-Am.

Johnny Miller, 46, playing in just his fifth tournament since 1990, reappeared like some specter from another era. He then beat his nerves and he beat Tom Watson down the stretch for his first tournament victory since he won at Pebble Beach seven years ago.

"That didn't really happen," said Miller, whose final-round 74 gave him a total of 7-under-par 281, one stroke better than Watson and three other players — Jeff Maggert, Corey Pavin and Kirk Triplett — who never really threatened. "It was a mirage. It was weird, like the whole thing wasn't happening. I had this strange sense of calm."

He was the only one who did. For the other players on the rainy, windy and cold day, nerves were as jagged as the Monterey Peninsula's rocky coastline.

Watson collapsed down the stretch, three-putting both the 16th and 17th holes to fall out of the lead. He finished with a 74 when his birdie attempt the 18th hole stopped short, dead on line.

Dudley Hart, the third-round leader who began the day at 10 under par, ran afoul of that same scenic and most deadly portion of Pebble Beach — the eighth, ninth and 10th holes that are sometimes called Carmel Hell. He bogeyed them all and finished with a 78 that dropped him into a tie for seventh.

Miller did not three-putt a hole all day, a fact that is remarkable, given his ongoing battles with the yips.

His putting got so bad that it drove him from the PGA Tour after his 1987 victory.

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Dial 06 1 39 18 54 5

SIDELINES

Lewis to Fight Jackson, Duva Says

NEW YORK (AP) — An arbitrator has ruled that Lennox Lewis can defend the WBC heavyweight title against No. 4 contender Phil Jackson, sometime in May, instead of against No. 1 Oliver McColl, promoter Dan Duva said Monday.

"After a Lewis-Evander Holyfield match fell out because the IBF and WBA ruled Holyfield must defend their titles against Michael Moore" on April 22, we wanted Lewis to fight Jackson, but the WBC refused to sanction it," Duva said.

Merrett Steinhilber, appointed by the American Arbitration Association, has ruled in Miami that Lewis could fight Jackson first and that the match must be sanctioned by the WBC, Duva said.

NHL's Lemieux Ponders Retirement

PITTSBURGH (AP) — A discouraged Mario Lemieux says he may retire if his chronic back problems prevent him from returning to the NHL this year.

Lemieux, expected to rejoin the Pittsburgh Penguins for Friday's game in Detroit, pulled out after another painful setback during a morning practice. He hasn't been on skates since.

"I don't know when I'm going to be back," Lemieux said Sunday. "If I don't play again this year, I'm going to have to make a decision" on retirement "this summer."

